

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION  
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No. 20.

## MEAT EXPORTS STILL DECREASE.

The preliminary figures showing exports of meat and dairy products from the United States for the month of October indicate that the export movement of our products continues to show a very heavy decrease as compared to previous seasons. For October the total value of meat and dairy products exported was nearly three and a quarter million dollars less than for October a year ago. The total value for October, 1909, is given in the preliminary figures as \$8,736,740, compared to \$11,933,312 for October, 1908.

For the ten months of the year ending with October a similar decrease is shown, as compared to previous years. The total export valuation for ten months is shown to be over twenty-two and a quarter million dollars less than for the similar period of 1908. The figures for 1909 are \$112,286,053, compared to \$134,060,708 for ten months of 1908.

Exports of meat animals for October show a better comparison with previous years than for some time. Total values of such exports for October were \$1,179,132, compared to \$1,578,500 for October, 1908. For the ten months the value of exports of meat animals is shown to be \$12,832,511, compared to \$20,946,329 for a similar time last year.

## MUST FILE OLEO OUTPUT RETURNS.

Reversing the lower court, the United States Supreme Court on Monday sustained the contention of the Government that corporations as well as individuals were liable to the penalties of fine and imprisonment imposed by the Federal law for failure of manufacturers of oleomargarine to make returns on their output. The lower court quashed the indictment of the Union Supply Company of Camden, N. J., for not making returns on 7,268 pounds of oleomargarine it had shipped to Wilmington, Del., holding the law did not apply to corporations for the reason that the penalty of imprisonment could not be inflicted.

While corporations were not specifically mentioned in the penalty section, said Justice Holmes in delivering the opinion of the court, they were in the previous section, which required the making of returns, and it was impossible to believe that it was the intention of Congress to exclude them, for they were as much within the mischief aimed at as were private persons. Where in a criminal statute two penalties were provided no reasonable construction of the law would permit the culprit to escape both penalties because one could not be enforced.

## MAXIMUM TARIFF PLAN SAID TO BE A FAILURE

The Tariff Board created by the recently-enacted tariff law, which is to aid the President in investigating tariff matters and to enable him to get a square deal for American products abroad, has been at work for some time now. It is said the board, which includes at least two men well acquainted with the situation as it affects meat exports, has already arrived at several conclusions as a result of its study of the situation. It is claimed from some sources that the maximum clause of the new tariff law, intended to be used as a "club" to force foreign governments to give our products a fair deal, is likely to fail of its purpose. This clause provides that the President must apply a 25 per cent. increase in duty on all products of foreign countries which discriminate against American products. The law is arbitrary on this point.

In addition to arousing the ire of foreign governments, it is claimed this clause will prove unworkable. At least this is the idea of the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, a source of opinion which may not be considered entirely disinterested, in view of its antagonism to any legislation inimical to importers' interests. This correspondent believes, however, that the maximum rates of the new tariff law are substantially useless so far as securing valuable concessions go.

This conviction, he says, is not confined to any one man or department, but is spreading generally throughout all branches of the Government which have to do with the administration of the new tariff act. Within the past day or two there have been unusually positive expressions of opinion on the subject from certain students of the situation. He says, that when President Taft returns to Washington the whole tariff situation will be taken up with him and he will be informed that if the best results are ultimately to be had from foreign countries a revision of the maximum section will be necessary.

### Reason for Disatisfaction.

The fundamental reason for dissatisfaction with the tariff provision referred to he says is the same that has made the national bank act so unsatisfactory in some of its particulars. The penalty prescribed is too unwieldy to be put into operation. Already members of the Administration are feeling keenly the back fire of tariff dissatisfaction and irritation from numerous parts of the country, and the influences brought to bear

upon it are seen reflected in the action taken in preferring in numerous instances the lower duties made possible by reclassifications under administrative interpretations.

He believes that to apply the maximum rates in practice to any considerable section of trade, with the resulting injury to business that would result, would be political suicide for those now in office and would also be most injurious to the protective system, bringing on a campaign for the revision of the duties in such a way as to reduce the exorbitant rates which would go into effect under the terms of the 25 per cent. maximum. He thinks that if the maximum rates cannot wisely be used it will not be too much to expect foreign countries to perceive the situation and to refuse to yield us any but the barest of concessions, in return for the doubtful favor done by the Administration in continuing the present "minimum" rates in operation.

## GERMAN LARD REQUIREMENTS.

One of the few items of trade with Germany left to American packers since the enforcement of German Government measures to shut out our trade is the exportation of lard to that country. This continues in large amounts, but even now, through severe requirements of all sorts, the German Government endeavors to restrict the lard trade. One of these restrictions is the moisture requirement of not to exceed three-tenths of 1 per cent. In reference to this requirement the Journal of Commerce quotes a New York provision exporter as follows:

"The latest German Government directions in respect of analyzing lard aim at eliminating all mixture with water, and are drawn so close to a minimum allowance for moisture as to compel the thorough drying and very careful settling of lard before delivery within the German Empire. Where lard has been refined, that is, melted and settled out a second time, it would naturally be almost entirely free from moisture unless getting wet by accident in the ship or on the landing dock.

"With the regular steam lard, or prime Western lard, which, after rendering, is settled more or less quickly, the moisture absorbed through the ordinary steam rendering process, may not be settled out so thoroughly as to come within the German regulations, and have probably quite frequently passed into trade or consumption containing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. of water, which was not added to it after settling and therefore never was considered in the light of any fraud or deception.

"Now, however, that Germany, which under normal conditions offers the largest

market for American lard, has ruled that no lard can legitimately contain more than 3-10 of 1 per cent. of water, wherein other countries may follow suit, it ought to be clearly laid down as a trade rule in this country that all lard must be settled and dried out until it contains less than the German minimum allowance. This would be no more than proper in dealing with our own consumers, and would be only just toward any buyers of lard in this country who intend to melt or refine it or repack it into proper packages, and apart from what may be required for distribution in this country or for export.

"Among the packers and producers of prime steam lard there is no particular art required in allowing the lard to dry out thoroughly and any quantity of water remaining would cost the buyer as much money as the lard, which, although harmless, is superfluous."

The German regulations to prove the presence of small quantities of water in lard are as follows:

After having thoroughly stirred the sample of lard put about 10 grams into a strong test tube of limpid glass, 9 cm. long and/or 15 cm. cubic measurement and close same with a rubber stopper, bored to insert a thermometer indicating up to 100 degs., far enough for the quicksilver bulb to reach the middle of the column of fat.

Next, the test tube is gradually heated in a flame until the fat has reached the temperature of 70 degs. If at this temperature the melted lard appears as a perfectly clear liquid, then it contains less than 0.3 per cent. water and requires no further examination.

If, however, the fat melts cloudy at 70 degs., or if drops of water are visible in the same, then the test tube is gradually heated to 95 degs. in a flame and at this temperature thoroughly shaken for two minutes. The fat will then, in the majority of cases, have melted into a perfectly clear liquid, whereupon it is allowed to cool while shaken moderately in the air, and the temperature is noted at which the lard begins to show a clearly perceptible cloudiness. The heating to 95 degs., the shaking and cooling is repeated two or three times or oftener until the temperature at clouding ceases to rise.

If the clouding temperature of the lard remains steadily above 75 degs., then it contains more than 0.3 per cent. water, and is to be considered adulterated with water.

If the lard does not melt into a clear liquid at 95 degs., then it contains either more than 0.45 per cent. water, or other insoluble matter (fullers' earth), and is to be considered adulterated.

#### PACKERS OBJECT TO DOUBLE TAX.

Kansas City packers are this week fighting in the courts the efforts of Kansas tax officials to inflict on them a double system of taxation. They are not only assessed on their raw material, but the county authorities also seek to impose a tax on the finished product. The packers have refused to produce their books for the assessors to examine, and the matter will be threshed out in the courts.

It is the contention of the packers that inasmuch as the raw material has already been taxed it is unjust to further tax the finished products. If this question is decided adversely to the packers the question probably will arise as to whether this tax can be levied after Nov. 1 of this year. If the court holds that the finished product cannot be taxed it will mean a victory for the packers. Only three of the packing companies are directly concerned in the Supreme Court hearing, but the decision in all likelihood will settle the matter for all.

## BORON PRESERVATIVES DECLARED NECESSARY

### World's Food Congress at Paris Takes Important Action

By Loudon M. Douglas, Honorary Secretary in the United Kingdom of the White Cross Society of Geneva.

Last year the First International Food Congress was held at Geneva, under the auspices of the White Cross Society of Geneva, and the results attained there, were of such a highly satisfactory character as to warrant the promoters in looking forward to an even more successful Congress during the present year. It was determined to hold this year's Congress in Paris, and so continue the good work so well begun.

At Geneva last year pure food in all its branches was defined, as also alimentary substances such as drugs and ice. This year's Congress was devoted to the definitions of such operations as might be recognized in the manufacture of alimentary substances. In passing, it may be said that when these definitions are complete they will form a guide of an irreproachable character to all who are concerned in the production or handling of food and alimentary substances. It will not be possible, however, to translate into law the various findings until analytical methods are unfitted, and a complete system of standardization has been set up in every country.

Next year's Congress will most likely be devoted to this work, and to judge from the numbers attending at Paris, there is every likelihood that wherever it is held it will attract enthusiastic food specialists from all parts of the world.

This year's Congress was an undoubted success. It was held in the College of Medicine, Paris, which was kindly given up by the Faculty to its deliberations during the week of Oct. 17 to 24, inclusive, and although the halls are fairly large they were crowded on many occasions when burning questions were being discussed. Over 2,000 members subscribed their names, and they hailed from 28 different countries throughout the world, and such a large number taxed the secretarial staff to the utmost.

The method of carrying on the Congress was very effective, the various food and alimentary substances being grouped together under a general heading, which formed the designations of sections, and the order of procedure was as follows:—Each subject was discussed and a definition arrived at by a vote. This definition, or resolution, was considered to be the finding of the Section, and was thereafter referred to the Hygienic Section, which discussed the matter from the point of view of health and hygiene. This arrangement worked very well, and it is gratifying to say that in the Hygienic Section alone there were frequently over 500 interested people present, which shows that there was an amount of enthusiasm one would hardly have expected to find in connection with such a subject as the food supply. It is also notable that many of these hygienists were men whose names are known throughout the whole world.

#### Action Taken on Preservatives and Sausage.

One of the important discussions took place concerning dairy produce and the use of preservative in butter and other produce. It was decreed that "boron preservatives" were not only allowable, but were absolutely necessary in the manufacture of butter. It

was also held that the addition of such a preservative should not require to be declared in future, any more than the presence of salt would require to be declared, and thus the addition of preservative would be reduced to the regular operations recognized as being essential to the good conduct of the butter industry. It was also decreed that the standard water contents of butter should be raised from 16 to 18 per cent.

Milk was considered to be only worthy of the name when derived from a healthy cow, and could only be regarded as pure, when it did not contain any colostrum, or any added matter whatever. The subtraction also of any portion of the fat was regarded as being an irregular operation. Pasteurization, filtration and refrigeration were regarded as regular operations; but sterilization, creaming and homogenisation were declared to be facultative operations, which should be announced at time of sale.

In the department of Charcuterie an interesting discussion took place on the constitution of sausages, and it was finally determined that when the ingredients added to the sausages contained more moisture than the principal ingredient, the excess should be declared. That means that if bread or any similar farinaceous substance should be added to the sausages, and it contains more moisture than the meat, this would be looked upon as an added ingredient, and the sausage should only be sold after the excess of moisture had been declared.

Next year's Congress will be held at either London, Rome or Brussels; but it has not, so far, been determined which of these three cities will be selected.

#### RANSOM A CLUB PRESIDENT.

L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga., former president of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and one of the ablest men in the industry in the South, has been elected president of the Mechanical and Manufacturing Club of Atlanta, the city's newest and liveliest commercial and social organization. Under Mr. Ransom's administration a very active campaign is projected by the organization.

#### RECORD OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government figures for the production of oleomargarine in the chief manufacturing district for that product, the Chicago revenue district, show the October output as 8,514,236 pounds, which is a record production since the enactment of the Federal revenue law. Of this quantity 8,262,256 pounds was uncolored and 251,980 pounds colored.

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT MOBILE.

The new meat inspection ordinance adopted by the city council of Mobile, Ala., went into effect last week. All meat locally slaughtered must be killed at a regularly licensed slaughterhouse, and only Government inspected or city inspected meat may be sold in the city.

## HIDE BROKER REPLIES TO DEALER'S CRITICISMS

In the controversy between hide brokers and dealers as to the best channels and methods for the marketing of hides by smaller packers The National Provisioner has received a further statement on the brokers' side of the question. The paper on the "Handling of Hides" read at the recent packers' convention by Mr. Richard McCartney, the veteran Kansas City hide broker, was published in full in the convention number of The National Provisioner. A week later The National Provisioner published a criticism of certain features of this paper by Vice-President E. A. Wolff, of the Wolff Hide Co., Buffalo, N. Y., who took up the hide dealer's cause.

Mr. McCartney replies to Mr. Wolff's criticisms in the following letter:

### Rejoinder of the Hide Broker.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I notice in your valuable columns a letter from Mr. E. A. Wolff, vice-president of the Wolff Hide Company, Buffalo, N. Y., in which he takes exception to some of my remarks in the paper I read before the Packers' Convention at Chicago. May I call Mr. Wolff's attention to the following:

First: He states I am "a general hide broker." If he means by "general" handling country hides, he is mistaken. I confine myself to packer's hides; I have not in fifteen years purchased ten cars of country hides, and then only on special solicitation by some of my largest customers.

Second: He writes: "The dealer can purchase a round lot from the packer and ship perhaps four or five different selection of such hides to the different tanners, according to the selection each tanner desires."

Now, my term "smaller packers" was not by any means intended for such firms as Kingan, of Indianapolis; Dold, of Buffalo; Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids and many others of like size. It is very seldom the "smaller packers" have a collection of over 3,000 hides to dispose of, and a less number could hardly be selected "in four or five" assortments by the dealer and shipped in 36,000 lots, the minimum carload weight of hides going East of the Mississippi. Hence to keep the identity of the packers secret would be impossible unless the hides were shipped to local tanneries.

The handling of such selections, with the legitimate shrinkage impossible to avoid by doing so, would soon eat up  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per lb. And the dealers cannot work for glory. Hence the smaller packers can find plenty of tanners to whom they could sell their entire output—from a calf skin to a bull hide—and the packer thus save the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per lb. that it would cost the dealer in handling and shrinkage, for the tanner is quite willing to do the selecting at the tannery without cost to the packers.

Third: Again Mr. Wolff states: "One could readily see the advantage of the broker should the hide dealer be eliminated, and the packer sell his hides only through such agency."

Again I quote from what I read before the convention: "Do not think for a moment I am making any plea for brokers. I am not putting in a word for myself, for the simple reason that in the present year I have not purchased a single car of hides from any of the smaller packers. In fact, in the last five years I do not think I purchased five cars from packers outside of the "Big 6." You may ask why. Simply because it does not pay. Time was when we all travelled on passes, but the last of the pass scalps is now tucked under the belt of the great African lion hunter. Hence railroad fares, with time wasted in the smaller packers' cellars arising from poor help, etc., is costly in selector's wages and hotel bills. So there is no money for a broker in taking up isolated packer's hides."

In fact when one yearly takes care of two million dollars worth of the "Big 6" hides, the purchasing and delivery are quite enough to employ the time of one poor broker.

Fourth: He states that I said: "Some of them *may* have souls as white as other men." I did not lay the emphasis on "may." The words I did use (I quote from MSS. that I read at Chicago) were as follows: "Some dealers have as white a soul as the best and largest packer ever dared to have." Any person in the hide business knows that firms like Elkins & Co., of Chicago, and many others, are as fair and square business men as can be found; men on whom I dare not cast a slur.

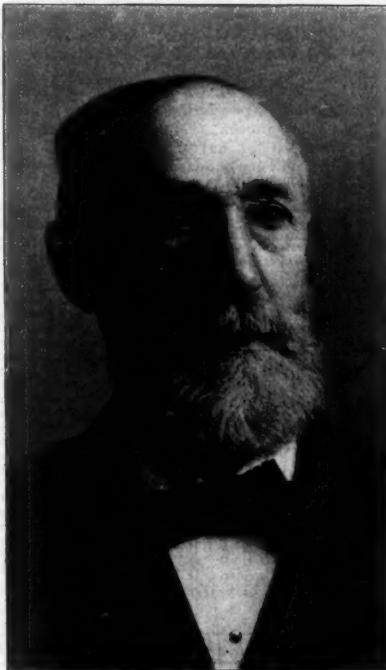
Finally, I still believe that it is the wisest and best course for the smaller packer to keep in close touch with the tanners, and establish a name as quickly as possible, for the very fact that three of the "Big 6" are largely tanning their own slaughter will force the independent tanners to seek more closely than ever before the well-flayed, well-handled hides of small packers.

So that the small packers have now before them the opportunity of their lives to make a reputation for their hides.

Yours truly,  
RICHARD McCARTNEY.

### A PACKER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The American Meat Packers' Association honors the veterans of the American packing-house industry, the pioneers of the trade, by conferring upon them honorary membership



JOHN V. MAESCHER,  
Cincinnati Packer. Elected an Honorary Member of  
the American Meat Packers' Association.

in the organization. Among the few thus honored at the recent convention at Chicago was one of the old-time packers of Cincinnati, Mr. John V. Maescher, and his election has given much gratification to the trade in that section and to all who know the one so honored.

John V. Maescher was born in Germany, seventy-six years ago. He came to this country when a boy and made Cincinnati his permanent home. His first employment was in a clerical capacity, and by honest endeavor he succeeded in engaging in business for himself. He has been for thirty-five years actively engaged in the meat packing and curing business in Cincinnati. Notwith-

standing his advanced age he is in robust health and is still at the head of the prosperous business which he established so many years ago. No man stands higher in Cincinnati than Mr. Maescher. He is universally esteemed and loved by all classes of people.

### ANOTHER INSPECTION CASE SETTLED.

The government has completed its investigation of additional charges filed against the meat inspection service by a discharged inspector at East St. Louis, and though the official announcement of the result has not been made, it is known that the charges were found to be as flimsy as others of a similar character and from a like source.

The ex-inspector who made these charges was recently dishonorably discharged from the service for reasons publicly given in the report on the Harms case. Before his employment as a government inspector he had been in the meat business, and it has been found that at that time he had been arrested and fined for selling impure meats. When he applied for a government position he made oath that he had never been convicted for a crime or misdemeanor. It is stated that had it been known that he had been fined as the record shows, he would not have been admitted to the service, and had the statute of limitations not run in his case the department would even now proceed against him.

The investigation of these latest charges was under the direction of Dr. R. P. Steddom of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is said that the report will find that there was no truth in the charges made by the discredited ex-inspector. As to the matter of improper inspection by collusion the investigation shows this almost impossible, for practically all meat is slaughtered for interstate disposition and is subject to re-inspection in every jurisdiction which it enters. Meat en route to other points may even be inspected in the cars between terminals, and is often done, as the inspectors have such authority.

### MEAT PLANTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

There is considerable agitation throughout sections of the South for the establishment of local packing plants to handle locally-grown livestock. This grows out of a desire to widen the scope of Southern farming and get away from exclusive cotton planting. At Natchez, Miss., a committee of the city's business men is canvassing for subscriptions for such a plant, and it is said that farmers are giving liberal support to the plan and promising to increase their hog production on a large scale to provide material for the plant.

### DEATH OF AN OLD PACKER.

Charles A. Cushman, general manager of the North Packing & Provision Company, Boston, died at his home in Boston last week after an illness of several months. He had been in the employ of the company for thirty-five years and went from the bottom to the top. Besides a wife he leaves two sons, Arthur W. Cushman, assistant superintendent at the Swift plant in Chicago, and Clarence A. Cushman, manager of the Swift house at Cleveland.

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Folmar & Harris will erect a slaughtering plant at Elm Grove, W. Va.

The Roberts cotton oil mill at Jonesboro, Ark., was damaged by fire recently.

A storage house belonging to Swift & Company at St. Paul, Minn., has been burned.

The Cuthbert Oil Company, Cuthbert, Ga., is still enlarging its plant to a three press mill.

Meyer Holz has been appointed receiver for the Ohio Fertilizing and Rendering Company of Dayton, O.

Swift & Company have purchased the entire business of the Pulaski Produce Company at Pulaski, Va.

Fire destroyed a large cotton compress at Okemah, Okla., belonging to the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company.

The Whitesboro Cotton Oil Company, Whitesboro, Tex., contemplates expending \$5,000 in improvements.

The pork packing plant of the late E. F. Kenyon at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been purchased by M. H. Marshall.

Armour & Company will locate at Hill City, Minn., a cooperage plant, where packages for lard export purposes will be made.

A cotton gin owned by the Pecan Gap Cotton Oil Company at Dial, Fannin County, Texas, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$4,000 to \$5,000.

G. R. Ford, A. M. Ford, A. J. Broughel have incorporated the Cheshire Live Stock Company of Hartford, Conn., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Baldwin Packing Company has filed articles of incorporation at Paris, Ky. It is capitalized at \$40,000 to conduct a general packing business.

The plant of the United States Packing Company at Hutchinson, Kan., together with 11,000 chickens, destroyed by fire on Nov. 11, causing a loss of \$50,000.

The Thorndale Oil Mill Company, Thorndale, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. C. Meyer, E. L. Rasberry and W. A. Allcorn.

dale, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. C. Meyer, E. L. Rasberry and W. A. Allcorn.

Outside capitalists have purchased from Lloyd Holland & Co. about 150 feet of river front at Suffolk, Va., on which a large wholesale fish plant is to be erected.

The main building and wharf of the Imperial Company, a fertilizer manufacturing concern at Norfolk, Va., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The Old Kentucky Packing Company, Mt. Sterling, Ky., recently incorporated with \$25,000 capital, has purchased a site on which its proposed plant will be erected.

The Arkansas Cotton Oil Company has closed a deal for a site at Texarkana, Ark., upon which it will build a plant to take the place of one recently destroyed by fire.

Fire destroyed a building at the Chicago Stock Yards, owned by Armour & Company and used to store fertilizers. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 on building and contents.

Whitman Brothers, Newark, N. J., have incorporated to deal in cottonseed and cottonseed oil, with a capital of \$60,000. E. P. Whitman, New York, D. Walz and W. H. Wallace, Newark are the incorporators.

The Union Packing and Refrigerating Company, recently organized, has purchased the property known as the Baeder Adamson & Co. glue plant at Woburn which will be remodeled and used as a packing plant.

The G. W. Sanders Fertilizer Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock, and will erect a factory at Fairfield, G. W. Ganders, L. R. Woods and G. A. Ormerod are the incorporators.

W. H. Fritts and R. C. Waggener, of Louisville, Ky., have purchased a cottonseed oil plant at Chattanooga, Tenn. A company is being organized to have a capital stock of \$75,000 and will be known as the Chattanooga Cotton Oil Company.

Fleck & Hellman, New York, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to raise and deal in poultry. S. Fleck, Jr., 511 W. 113th street; F. Hillman, 76 W. 120th street, and S. Werner, 117 W. 111th street, are the incorporators.

The Etna Provision Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will be incorporated to manufacture and sell dressed meats and other articles from the products obtained in slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. F. Zalac, F. Paolina and G. W. Robinson are the incorporators.

### NEW DANAHY BEEF HOUSE OPENED.

The opening of the new beef abattoir of the Danahy Packing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., took place last week and marks an important event in the meat industry of Western New York. Equipped with the most modern scientific appliances, including coolers and other up-to-date machinery, the new abattoir will be among the attractions of the city. A feature of the opening was an exhibition of beef dressing by John Glass, said to be the champion beef dresser of the world.

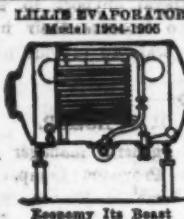
### TEXAS MEAT FREIGHTS.

The Texas State railroad commission has authorized the following exception to the tariff on packing house products: Shipments of fresh meats, straight carloads or mixed with packing house products (proportion of fresh meats in such mixed cars to be not less than 25 per cent of total weight), between points, locally and jointly, on M. K. & T., San Antonio & Aransas Pass, Rock Island, Sunset, Santa Fe, I. & G. N., Central, T. & P., Texas Central, Fort Worth & Denver, Wichita Valley, Fort Worth & Rio Grande lines, and Texas Midland, may be stopped in transit for partial unloading (not to exceed three stops), at a charge of \$5 per car for each stop, in addition to the through rate, on the entire shipment, from point of origin to final destination. All refrigeration charges to be at the expense of the shipper. Effective Nov. 8.

### ASPHALT MASTIC AND ASPHALT—MIXTURES AND QUOTATIONS

MATERIALS	Cost, sq. ft. 1/8 in. thick Cents	Cost per sq. ft. per year Cents	Cost per sq. ft. per year Cents	QUOTATIONS	Per Ton Net weight	Per Ton Gross weight
	10.2	1.02	9.2		\$16.75	\$17.50
"Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt	8.				12.25	
"Wasatch" Pulverized, Asphalt and Grit	5.1					20.25
"Pioneer" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt						
"Pioneer" Asphalt, Grit and Dust						
The above mixes have been found to give good results, particularly the "Wasatch." We shall be glad to submit our idea of mixes for rooms of different temperatures, etc.						

THE AMERICAN ASPHALTUM AND RUBBER CO., Dept. 16, 600-614 Harvester Bldg., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



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FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley,  
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Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE VALUE OF TESTS

The value of knowing the percentages of  
the various cuts as regards hogs is worthy  
of consideration all the time. Tests made  
now and again, while of some benefit, are  
not as valuable as tests made daily, or as  
frequently as a "cut off" is possible. A "cut  
off" means a "cut off," not partially but  
wholly.

Get everything, product and by-product,  
belonging to the number of hogs to be fig-  
ured on. Get the percentages of the different  
killing and cutting fats separate; for in-  
stance: ham fat, shoulder fat, back fat, etc.  
Get all the percentages of lean meats sepa-  
rate, and all the offal also. And above all,  
get the weights correct, just as you would  
were you shipping the stuff right out.

It pays a house of any size to have a man  
doing nothing but making tests all over the  
place, in every department. Every house, no  
matter how small, should follow this prac-  
tice and profit by it. Divert every product  
into the best-paying channel all the time.  
Arrest waste. Minimize shrinkage. Save  
labor, supplies, etc. Do all this by keeping  
tab and comparing notes. It is of no use  
to hit the top standard today and "fall  
down" the balance of the week.

In no other industry in the country is this  
so essential to success as in the packing  
business, and in no other industry is the  
margin so great between intelligent careful  
manipulation and careless, slipshod manage-  
ment. Such a system can be established,  
and once installed it fits in unnoticed as far  
as distraction is concerned. It upsets nothing,  
and it is a great safeguard and money  
maker.

none too many. A consensus of opinion  
points to a shortage of first-class Thanksgiving  
stuff, and correspondingly high prices  
for dealer and consumer.

BUTCHERS AND POLITICS

The meat trade of Buffalo, N. Y., is still  
celebrating the recent election, the reason  
being the triumph of the butchers' and  
packers' candidate for mayor, Louis P. Fuhr-  
mann. Mr. Fuhrmann is a well-known Buf-  
falo meat man and his campaign was enthu-  
siastically supported by the meat trade of  
Buffalo, practically regardless of party. At-  
tempts were made by opposition newspapers  
and speakers to hold up the meat industry of  
that city as a nefarious organization which  
was putting up Mr. Fuhrmann for its own  
purposes. The result of these slanders was  
to unite the trade as one man, and Mr. Fuhr-  
mann carried the city in the face of well-  
organized and financed opposition. The mar-  
gin of victory was small enough so that the  
meat trade can with some show of reason  
claim that its united support brought about  
the result, and they intend to have a special  
celebration in honor of their victory.

The incident is worthy of more than casual  
mention, for the reason that it shows one  
instance of unjust attack on the meat trade  
in which the trade rose up and smote its de-  
famers as they deserved. Buffalo meat men  
had no ulterior motive in their support of  
the successful candidate. It is probable that  
party lines might have been fairly main-  
tained had not the politicians used the  
"butcherbund" cry as a campaign argument.  
As it was the meat men taught the politi-  
cians a lesson.

SAVED AGAIN!

Every so often England is "saved from the  
grip of the beef trust." She was saved again  
last week, this time by the arrival of a ship-  
load of refrigerated beef from Australia. Up  
to date it has been impossible to get chilled  
beef from the Antipodes to England on ship-  
board in good marketable condition. This  
time, it is said, it has been done, and the  
"yellow" newspapers are duly rejoicing. There  
is no reason why refrigeration cannot be ap-  
plied to meats on shipboard with sufficient  
intelligence to permit the transportation of  
the product for practically any distance. The  
only obstacle would appear to be a commer-  
cial one, that of the cost of the process. But  
it is to be presumed that British consumers  
will gladly pay any price for Australian meat,  
regardless of its quality, for the sake of rid-  
ding themselves of the necessity of patronizing  
American packers. Meanwhile the American  
packer seems hard put to it, because of scar-  
city of supplies, to take care of his home  
trade.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### LONG CARRYING MEATS IN PICKLE.

The successful carrying of meats in pickle for an indefinite period has been demonstrated by one of our leading cold storage houses of wide packinghouse experience. At the beginning of the 1910 packing season buyers of meats for future use, if they so desire, can avail themselves of this feature of their business without fear of results, it is claimed. During the past year the house in question added this department, and stored in the first ten months upwards of 50,000 tierces of S. P. meats in a 10 degs. to 12 degs. temperature Fahr.

These hams were put into storage when 50 to 60 days old and kept there from six to ten months, being sent out as sold to the trade. In every instance the goods coming out of storage were in first-class condition as to the color and flavor, and could not be distinguished from strictly new cured meats in any way. There was no perceptible difference in the appearance of the meats packed at various dates, nor could an expert tell the difference between these hams and those coming out of 36 degs. to 38 degs. Fahr. storage, when 60 to 75 days old, or at the fully cured stage.

A demonstration of this kind will cause a revolution in the methods of handlers of meats. The old method was to sell hams green to curers, or carry them in 36 degs. to 38 degs. Fahr. temperature in pickle, and take the chance of selling them before they got too old and salty. Or they were sold fresh-packed during the winter packing season, for delivery during the following spring and summer, at a quarter of a cent per pound advance for each month to the end of summer to cover carrying charges.

But this method frequently proved unsatisfactory to both buyer and seller. The hams had to be overhauled systematically until wanted, and even with the greatest care the pickle would get "ropy" and "sour," and would have to be renewed. Worse still, the hams would turn out sour in marrow and shank, and even in the body, entailing considerable loss to the packer. And the trouble did not end here, but continued through the smokehouse and to the market, yielding sour, red, musty and salty meats, resulting in loss of trade and reputation, neither of which is ever easily recovered, if at all.

All this can be avoided, it is now claimed, by putting hams and other S. P. meats in 10 degs. to 15 degs. Fahr. storage, for a year if necessary, without any fear of bad results.

### HANDLING MEATS IN NEW YORK.

An outsider packer who is enlarging his business writes for information concerning the New York City market. Says he:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me some idea of the cost of handling green meats in New York City, and would it pay me better to open a branch there or sell on commission or through a broker?

The cost of handling green meats—fresh meats, such as porkloins, shoulders, butts, etc.—in New York City, figuring rent, payroll, refrigeration (but not freezing storage), light, telegraph, teaming and sundries, will run from 35 to 45 cents per 100 pounds, the minimum being the objective point to the packer, of course. Shipping from other cities to New York incurs other expenses, such as packages, paper, freight, icing enroute, extra labor, etc., so that in all the total expense cannot be much under one cent per pound. Also meats deteriorate in appearance and shrink considerably.

The question of weight is often an aggravating one between seller and buyer, and frequently causes considerable loss of trade to the seller, especially when he is unreasonably arbitrary. The branch house proposition is not always a howling success and is only too frequently the cause of a controversy exceedingly unpleasant for all concerned, and in addition a losing proposition to the packer. New York buyers come very nearly being "onto the job." When they "come for you" they have a few things up their sleeve every time, especially the "grave digger" element, whose name is legion in New York City.

### SHIPPER AND THE RAILROAD.

The mighty power of the railroad to make or to mar the fortunes of the shippers who are compelled to find outlet for their goods over its lines is emphasized by an incident related by a member of a large Louisiana molasses firm who visited Philadelphia, says

the Grocery World. Years ago this man was a much more important factor in the molasses business than he is today. At one time, he relates, he had an outlet for 10,000 barrels in a certain district. Through favorable freight rates by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company he was able to reach that territory on much more fortuitous terms than any of his competitors, and with this advantage speedily built up a large and profitable business.

Some friction developed between him and the railroad company, with the result that the latter withdrew its advantageous freight rates and bestowed them upon his competitor. Just as speedily as he had been made, he was now unmade. Instead of his competitor now being unable to compete with him, he was now unable to compete with them, and in a very few months he had lost every vestige of the 10,000-barrel business that the railroad had built up for him in that territory.

Naturally the preferential freight rate was wrong in the beginning and wrong all the way through. Today such a condition could not exist. The incident simply shows how completely is the shipper at the mercy of the railroad over which he must necessarily ship his products. And this is so not only of the large shipper, but of the small one.

### PRESERVATIVE THEORY AND FACTS.

The liabilities incident to ptomaine poisoning are still exciting comment in grocery circles in Great Britain, and the circumstance seems to point to developments of moment in official pure food channels all over the world. If British grocers find the sale of preserved foods without a preservative so hazardous that they are compelled to procure insurance against losses in damage suits, the use of a harmless preservative ought to be compulsory. The question has actually been taken from the domain of theory and presented, by the force of circumstances, in the cold, hard light of reason. It is idle to talk of the danger in the use of, say, benzoic acid, a danger that no man has yet experienced, when food products are causing serious and sometimes fatal poisoning because of the absence of the preservative in their make-up.—Merchants' Review.

## 16 SWENSON Evaporators

effects for tankwater and glue.

have been sold during the six months ending October 1st. Most of these are double and triple

Our system is the **Recognized Standard** for this work—because we are **continually** improving and modernizing our product—always keeping it **ahead** of the times in point of economy, durability and satisfactory service.

Repeat Orders indicate satisfactory service—**WITNESS:**—

Swift & Co.,	25 Equipments	Armour & Co.,	18 Equipments
Cudahy Packing Co.,	14 "	Consol.-Rendering Co.,	10 "
Morris & Co.,	7 "	American Glue Co.,	7 "
Others,		80 Equipments	

## SWENSON EVAPORATOR COMPANY

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

Office: 945 Manadnock Bldg., Chicago

Works: Harvey, Ill.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### HOG HAIR AS A BY-PRODUCT.

Hog hair as a remunerative by-product of the packer, to be compared with fertilizer or glue or lard, has until recently been passed by as uninteresting. The hair was sold at a cent per hog or thereabouts, or tanked with other offal. Those that did save their hair spread it out on the field, selling the result as well as possible.

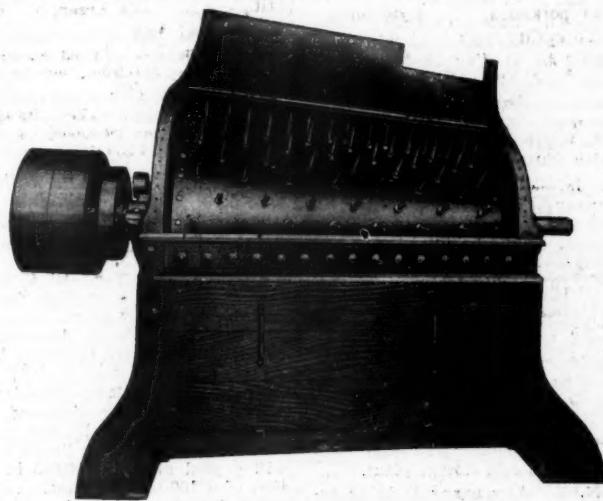
Then a revolution took place. Automobiles became popular. Demands were made on all producers for cured hog hair for upholstering. The demand came to be twice the supply. Simultaneously came the Clyde mechanical hog hair curing process, adopted first by Armour & Company, who have be-

day or more may equip his plant at a nominal expense.

The Clyde Machine Works Company, of Chicago, are the originators and builders of the system. A line to them stating your capacity will bring full details. They have a saying which may be especially applied to hog hair which goes: "Delay causes Decay—Do it To-day!"

### NEW MONEYWEIGHT SCALES PLANT.

The home of the Dayton Moneyweight Scales was destroyed by fire at midnight of Wednesday, October 20. The fire is supposed to have originated in the paint shop of the factory.



THE CLYDE HOG HAIR PICKER.

come the world's greatest factor in this product. Then Morris put in a plant and this was followed by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, John Morrell & Company, Kingan & Company, William Davies & Company and many others.

It is shown that hog hair properly handled is a factor of the greatest importance to every packer. The hair from a hog that was worth one cent is now sold for three. The entire process is so systematized that the hair is entirely cured and dried without loss of any of the product, and at a cost not exceeding one cent per pound. Any packer having a daily kill of five hundred hogs per

officers of the company, some of whom were out of the city, were summoned by wire and were on the ground before the flames had subsided. Immediate arrangements were made for carrying on the business. Spacious quarters equipped with

machinery were secured and before the day closed 250 men had been put to work constructing scales. Before a week had passed the entire force was hard at work to make up for the temporary delay.

The factories at Saugatuck, Conn. and Toronto, Canada, are proving of great help at the present time in supplying parts which need special apparatus for their making.

Immediately after temporary quarters had been provided the subject of a new permanent factory was taken up. A site was secured which will meet the requirements to the best possible advantage. Additional buildings will be erected, with the result that when completed they will have double the floor space of the old factory and will be of fire-proof construction throughout. They will also have the advantages of better light and ventilation.

The success of this industry is shown by the magnificent showing during the recent financial panic. This was one of the very few companies which showed a substantial increase of business during that period over the preceding year. Their total sales up to the present time amount to over \$25,000,000.

### "BOSS" CUTTERS IN PITTSBURG.

"Boss" meat cutters are known to give general satisfaction wherever they are operated. In Pittsburg, Pa., many packers and sausage makers are using them, and are well pleased with their good work. Mr. Henry Lohrey, 2,234-44 East street, Allegheny, has recently installed a large size "Boss" cutter, 33 in. bowl. While at the Chicago packers' convention, he spoke very highly of the excellent and fast work of his cutter. He told the representatives of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers, that they will soon have more orders from Pittsburg, as several packers who have seen this machine are determined to have a "Boss."

## DIXON'S BELT DRESSING

in solid form is a quick, simple, easy cure for slipping belts. Like to try a free sample?

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.



In Every Package

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ELEVATORS--CONVEYORS**

Gifford Wood Co.  
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## NEPONSET INSULATING PAPER

The oldest-time proved-waterproof insulating paper made. STRONGER, THICKER and HEAVIER than any other. Used by packers for over twenty-five years.

**F. W. DIBBLE & SON**  
MAKERS  
East Walpole, Mass.  
New York Chicago Washington

tric Company contemplates doubling capacity of plant.

Edmond, Okla.—H. R. Hudson, of Fremonia, Kan., contemplates establishing an ice plant here.

Chillicothe, Tex.—The Chillicothe Ice Company has been organized to establish a 10-ton ice plant.

Elgin, Tex.—An ice and electric light plant is to be established here by K. I. Leggett, of Livingston, Tex.

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Artificial Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$55,000.

Boston, Mass.—The Elgin Creamery Company has been petitioned into bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,678.34.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—W. C. Bailey of Abilene has secured a location for his contemplated cold storage plant.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Ice houses belonging to the American Ice Company here were destroyed by fire on Nov. 7.

New Richmond, Wis.—Two large ice houses belonging to the New Richmond Ice Company have been destroyed by fire.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The People's Ice Company will expend around \$100,000 in the installation of a 100-ton ice plant.

Sapulpa, Okla.—The Sapulpa Ice Company will enlarge and improve plant. A 35-ton ice making system will be installed.

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company will install a 25-ton ice machine and erect a cold-storage warehouse.

Reading, Pa.—The Reading Merchants' Ice Company will increase its capital stock to \$50,000 and commence the erection of its plant.

Providence, R. I.—Four ice houses at Silver Lake, owned by the Pocasset Ice Company, have been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000.

Boston, Mass.—The new refrigerating plant of the Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company was opened for business last week.

Louisville, Ky.—The Rohrman Ice Company has changed its name to the Arctic Ice Company and increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

### AUTOCOGENOUS WELDING.\*

By Fred W. Wolf, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Refrigerating engineers ought to be interested in autogenous welding, in view of the fact that every one of the prominent manufacturers of cooling apparatus have an oxygen-acetylene welding plant, and because the next few years will undoubtedly see considerable progress made and many methods of manufacture improved.

Welding with the blowpipe is rapidly superseding riveting, brazing, soldering, electric welding and, in combination with pressed steel, is replacing difficult test castings. For example, this double pipe ammonia return bend is made of two drop forged halves welded together and then welded to the ammonia pipe, doing away with the threaded joint, so weak, liable to leak and apt to

\*Read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

corrode, which same objection might also be applied to pipe headers.

It has been proven by the makers of electrical transformers that welded tanks are far superior to riveted ones. It is a well-known fact that hot oil will seep through any seam, and it is not possible to make transformers of steel except by welding. Riveted street car air receivers did not remain tight, due to extraordinary service; now they are also being welded.

In locomotive and marine boilers cracks and defects in flue, crown and side sheets are being welded, even defective sheets are cut out with a blowpipe, which is being done at the rate of about a foot a minute, and patches are being welded in. What is being done on these high-pressure boilers can very easily be done in stationary plants.

Defective castings can be made good by fusing in additional cast iron, and because ferro-silicon rods are used and the weld kept covered by a flux, the repaired spot is not hard, and can readily be machined. The output of a shop, therefore, becomes more dependable, less labor and time is wasted machining worthless parts, and the necessity of making more pieces than are actually needed is done away with.

Every coil bender is equipped to repair splits, opened seams, pinholes and other defects, burned spots and defective electric welds. It is also possible to repair defective pipe work in situ, thus saving the labor, time and cost of tearing out and replacing, which is a very considerable item in inaccessible locations, especially is this true in reference to ice tank coils, condensers, expansion coils, etc.; welding a defect is as simple as soldering.

In Germany, welded ice molds, galvanized, are on the market. Ice tanks can be welded in situ, absorption machinery is being welded, condenser stands, in fact, almost anything can be made in quantities cheaper and better of welded pressed steel than cast; especially is this true in our field of engineering, where castings are not only heavy and costly but hard to machine and dependable as well.

Autogenous welding is done without pressure by applying locally sufficient pure heat to bring about self-fusion between the old materials to be united and the filling substance by means of the oxygen-acetylene blowpipe flame, the temperature of which is about 6,000 degs. Fahr.

In every process of welding internal strains are inevitably set up. These are due to the fact that metal expands when heated and contracts when cooled, so that when two pieces of metal are welded together, locally,

# Henry Vogt Machine Co.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

# Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

either by the simple fusion of their parts or with the addition of molten metal, contraction occurs as the metal cools. Where these parts form restrained members of any structure, the internal strains produced are often sufficient to crack the metal. This is more especially the case when welding is employed on hard, brittle or inelastic material, such as cast iron, and the tendency to fracture is greatly increased if the cooling of the metal, after welding, is conducted rapidly or irregularly. The magnitude of the forces that bring about this fracture in cast iron may

be estimated by the rules for contraction which hold good in foundry practice, because in simple fusion-welding the physical conditions of expansion and contraction in and around the weld are not dissimilar to those of the foundry.

Whenever local strains exceed the strength of the metal a fracture must inevitably occur. This strain, however, often remains latent within the metal, so that the fracture may not actually take place until brought by some external cause such as a light blow or even a current of cold air.

## CAN YOU FIGURE?

Figure out your cold storage or cooler insulation problem, we mean? If you find it hard to work just let us tackle it for you. That's what we're in business for. We don't sit still and sell you STAR corkboard. We sell it to you, install it if necessary, but best of all we figure out the problem along mathematical and scientific lines. We don't load you up with more corkboard insulation than you really need just because it means more money to us.

Write for our booklet on STAR corkboard and granulated cork insulation and see just what we've got and what we'll do.

**UNITED CORK COMPANIES**  
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## The Profitable Way TO Overhaul Your Plant

First of all withdraw all the Ammonia left in the system. Ship it to us. We will credit you. Then make the system proof against leaks. For 'Leaks' are one of the 'biggest' profit drawers with which you have to contend.

Expert operators declare that the best results can be obtained by charging the rejuvenated system with

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Record-breaking runs follow this treatment. Current repairs are reduced to a minimum and the expense of making your system young again proves to have been a dividend making investment. Write us for full particulars. We will gladly furnish them.

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Greenwood Construction & Supply Co., 237 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pilshry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Central Construction & Supply Co., 140 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal.

United Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash.

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Superior facilities for

**STORING, CURING AND PACKING  
ALL KINDS OF PORK PRODUCTS** ON COMMISSION

*Advances made at minimum rates*

**SMOKING HAMS AND BACON A SPECIALTY  
Address HATELY BROS.**

The less brittle a metal naturally is, or, in other words, the more ductile it is, the better it is capable of withstanding internal strains of this description. The sudden cooling of any metallic body which has been welded, should be scrupulously avoided.

In order to relieve a welded piece of metal from internal strains due to welding, it is desirable not only to pre-heat the whole of the part when possible, but also to re-heat it after welding to a cherry-red heat. This causes molecular rearrangements to take place within the metal, which will bring about a distribution, if not an actual dispersion, of internal strains. In the case of cast iron, this treatment is imperative where a repair is affected, in a restrained member of the structure, and not only should pre-heating and re-heating (or annealing) be always employed, but the raising and lowering of temperature in so doing should be slow, and the casting should be kept entirely free from air draughts, or other extraneous cooling effects. This treatment is less essential for

steel, but it never can be other than beneficial.

Unfortunately, for large work it is generally impossible to anneal the whole structure in this way. In such cases it is a useful makeshift to heat the plate for considerable areas around the weld, both before and after welding. It is obvious that the nearer the temperature of the whole structure can be brought to the fusion temperature required for a local repair, the less will be the excess of expansion at the welded point, and consequently the less will be the local strain set up at this point when the structure cools. Too much attention cannot be paid to this physical aspect of welding, and even when the process of fusion-welding is employed to fill up flaws in castings, it is desirable, when possible, to heat the whole structure before and after treatment.

(To be continued.)

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

BRITISH PROVISION MAN HERE.

S. A. McArthur, of Liverpool, one of the largest provision merchants in England, arrived in New York this week on the Arabic of the White Star Line, to look over the provision market of this country. "Our shipments of provisions to this country are growing larger every year," he remarked. "The United States is short now because the farmers let up in the raising of hogs and cattle during the financial dépression, and because the consumption of provisions in the United States has grown beyond a point where the United States producers can supply their own people. Hence the exports from England increase. The Argentine and Russia are the countries looked to for provisions in the future. American packers have already gone into Argentine for their beef."

## Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia



Pure, Dry and Volatile

¶ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. Manufactured solely from a mineral base. Every cylinder subject to your most rigid test before using. ¶ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ¶ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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**The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.**

Owned and Operated by ARMOUR & COMPANY

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in lcn., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

**Record Prices Reached—Trade Active—Hog Movement Still Small—Hog Prices Strong—Hog Weights Better—Cash Demand Fair—Export Demand Limited.**

Speculative interest in the provision market was active during the week, with a further advance in prices. January pork reached up close to \$21, making a gain of over \$2 a barrel, with little or no reaction. Lard was strong, and ribs were also active and strong, advancing readily with the balance of the list.

The advance in the winter futures was due to the continued small movement of hogs and the pronounced strength of the live hog market. Although the average price of hogs has advanced again to around \$8, and is only a little under the high level of the season, the advance has not as yet brought the movement of hogs hoped for. The weight of the hogs being received has increased, but this by no means makes up for the deficiency in the number.

The packing returns show the deficiency of the supplies. The total packing for the season shows a deficiency of over 2,250,000 hogs for the eight months. The supplies of product have continued to decline, and, as shown in the digest of stocks last week, the high prices for cash product have not kept the distribution down to a point where the production can keep up with the demand. The stocks of meats at the five leading Western points on Nov. 1 were only 88,235,000 pounds, against 113,298,000 Oct. 1, and 140,852,000 pounds last year.

The shipments of product from Chicago

during the month of October show how heavily the movement was maintained, notwithstanding the high level of prices. The shipments of pork for the month were 17,815 barrels against 19,124 last year and 16,651 two years ago. The shipments of cut meats were 65,043,000 pounds against 78,780,000 last year and 77,985,000 two years ago. The shipments of lard showed the greatest falling off and amounted to 21,428,000 against 37,704,000 a year ago and 36,725,000 two years ago. The receipts of hogs at Chicago for the month were 424,137, compared with 689,829 a year ago, and the shipments only 34,030 against 48,144 last year.

The Western movement of livestock last week showed at the six principal points a total of 285,000 hogs against 289,000 the previous week and 373,000 a year ago. The movement of cattle and sheep, however, is considerably in excess of last year, the receipts of cattle being 90,000 in excess and the receipts of sheep 53,000 in excess. The average price of hogs for the week was \$7.84, but the average has advanced this week to \$8, owing to the persistent strength in all hog products and the persistently small movement of hogs from first hands.

The fact that the supply is still so very deficient is causing a great deal of uneasiness. There appears to be every evidence that the supply of hogs is not in the country or it would move at the extremely tempting prices, when it is considered that the price of feedstuffs is much lower than last year. With hogs \$2 a hundred over last year, and feedstuffs lower than last year, the natural result would be a heavy movement of hogs if the supply was in the

country. It is true that the average weight is improving and last week the average was 225 pounds against 228 the preceding week, 211 last year and 209 two years ago. It is evident from this fact that the weights are running considerably over last year and the previous year, that farmers are taking pains to send the hogs to market in better condition than they did during the past two years. With the close marketing of hogs, owing to the high price of feedstuffs the past two years, particularly the past year, there seems to be every ground for the belief that it will take some time for the number to be fully replenished, and a movement adequate for the demands of the increasing population and the improved business conditions, which, with the greater quantity of people employed, means a readiness and ability to consume all products materially more than was seen last winter or the preceding winter.

But for the great falling off in the export movement the situation would be a serious one. How great this falling off has been is shown in the figures for the exports, which for the year ended Nov. 1 showed a decrease of 106,000,000 lbs. in the shipments of pork, bacon and hams, and a decrease of 83,582,000 pounds in the shipments of lard. The decrease in the shipments of meats alone was greater than the total stock of meats reported on hand at the first of November at the five principal Western points. The shipments first week in November show a big decrease from the start of the new year, the falling off in meats being in round numbers about 6,000,000 pounds, and an equal falling off in the shipments of lard.

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

**NEW YORK**  
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE  
REFINED  
LARD**



The Government report on the corn crop, which was given out on Monday of this week, does not indicate any big supply of corn this year, although taking the total quantity of feeding stuffs of all kinds and the crops are considerably over last year. The crop of corn was given at 2,767,000,000 bushels against 2,668,000,000 bushels last year, but the quality is 84.2 per cent. against 86.9 last year. The carry over of old corn was slightly over last year, but with the increased population the supply of corn is by no means adequate to create material pressure on feeding stuffs and a period of low prices which is needed to adequately increase the livestock supply of the country.

**PORK.**—The market was very firm on the small stocks and small offerings from the West. Mess is quoted at \$25.75@26; clear, \$24.50@26.50, and family, \$26@27.

**LARD.**—The market was strong and higher with the rise in futures at the West and the small supplies. City steam lard, \$13.12½; Western, \$13.35, and Middle West, \$13.25@13.35; Continent, \$13.65; South America, \$14.25; Brazil, kegs, \$15.25; compound, 10@10½c.

**BEEF.**—The market was quiet and firm. Quotations: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$11@11.50; extra India mess, \$20.50@21.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil Bags.	Bacon and Cheese. Bags.	Bacon Hams. Bags.	Tallow. Bags.	Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Tcs. Bags.	Lard. Bbls.
Cedric, Liverpool	1740	276	230	798	10	1562			
Mauretania, Liverpool	1015		25	95		250			
*Minnehaha, London	279			25		3890			
Teutonic, Southampton	110								
*St. Paul, Southampton	300	404				10	325		
Cincinnati, Hamburg	1100			35		1100	1437		
Bluecher, Hamburg				150		260	37		
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7208	500				375	2975		
Marina, Antwerp	8773			152	85	1000			
Kroonland, Antwerp	8529	350							
Barbarossa, Bremen				225		500			
Chicago, Havre	1925			25					
Lousiane, Havre	2200								
Provencia, Marseilles	1320	225			16				
Duda d' Abruzzi, Mediterranean						52	503		
Calabria, Mediterranean	389								
Laura, Mediterranean	393			25	25	350			
Total	31055	1507	300	3916	752	407	2825	12838	
Last week	16834	3620		5288	100	826	650	6040	19277
Same time in 1908	22912	5432	1781	6798	120	1041	807	6002	40900

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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**H. M. SCHWARZSCHILD**

Export Freight Broker

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## Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE

has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

### ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements.

**NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM**

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1909, were as follows:

**BACON**—Antwerp, Belgium, 14,969 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 739 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 2,298 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 63,681 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 13,951 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,487 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 294,238 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,042 lbs.; Hull, England, 215,146 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,009 lbs.; London, England, 40,625 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,446,210 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,887 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 16,013 lbs.

**HAMS**—Amapola, Honduras, 754 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 6,760 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,564 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,685 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 9,072 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 8,476 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,560 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 126,500 lbs.; Hull, England, 114,566 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 36,015 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,137 lbs.; La

(Continued on next page.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Nov. 6, 1909, with comparative tables:

##### PORK, BBLS.

	Week Nov. 6, 1909.	Week Nov. 7, 1909.	1909, to Nov. 6, 1909.
To—			
United Kingdom	871	361	871
Continent	177	278	177
So. & Cen. Am.	299	68	299
West Indies	1,856	883	1,856
Br. No. Am. Col.	302	205	302
Other countries	20	.....	20
Total	3,615	1,705	3,615

##### MEATS, LBS.

	6,321,125	12,140,825	6,321,125
United Kingdom	6,321,125	12,140,825	6,321,125
Continent	342,300	380,100	342,300
So. & Cen. Am.	107,725	73,400	107,725
West Indies	341,925	159,375	341,925
Br. No. Am. Col.	2,400	2,400	2,400
Other countries	14,000	.....	14,000
Total	7,127,075	12,755,900	7,127,075

##### LARD, LBS.

	2,870,025	4,963,101	2,870,025
United Kingdom	2,870,025	4,963,101	2,870,025
Continent	1,778,550	6,361,550	1,778,550
So. & Cen. Am.	445,700	409,350	443,700
West Indies	1,237,000	498,950	1,237,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	21,450	500	21,450
Other countries	72,800	54,600	72,800
Total	6,423,825	12,318,051	6,423,825

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,033	2,067,800	3,461,620
Boston	114	2,063,275	405,275
Philadelphia	38	126,000	32,000
Baltimore	.....	.....	905,050
New Orleans	530	75,000	230,000
Galveston	.....	19,000	563,000
Montreal	.....	1,896,000	827,000
Total week	3,615	7,127,075	6,423,825
Previous week	1,403	6,338,425	8,010,925
Two weeks ago	1,809	8,344,125	5,774,851
Cor. week last yr	1,795	12,755,900	12,318,051

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	723,000	353,000	364,000
Meats, lbs.	7,127,075	12,755,900	5,628,825
Lard, lbs.	6,423,825	12,318,051	5,894,226

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake	8c	8c	10c
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	16@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	16@24c.

## REFRIGERATION WITHOUT ICE

### MECHANICAL REFRIGERATING CO.

Eighth and Spring Garden Sts., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market for the week has been quiet but very steadily held. City tallow was advanced to 6½c at the close of last week for good, but the demand was not urgent. The advance in prices was in part due to the general strength in all fats and greases, and the rather moderate supply of tallow on the market. The interest this week has been restricted. Some small sales have developed, but there has been no volume of interest in a broad sense.

The foreign reports have also been extremely indifferent. The London auction sales showed rather small supplies of tallow offering 730 casks, but of this only 370 sold at prices unchanged from last week, 33s. The daily quotation of tallow at Liverpool showed a slight improvement the middle of the week, but trade was also reported quiet.

The offerings of tallow still continue very limited, but the movement of cattle at the interior indicates that there is likelihood of a considerable increase in the production of tallow, if the receipts are kept up. For some time the receipts have been showing an increasing tendency. The total receipts of cattle for the past week at the six interior points were 220,000 against 129,000 last year, and there was a further decline in the average price from \$6.55, the previous week, to \$6.35, and the average is now only 35c. over last year. The figures, however, are still about \$1 a hundred in excess of the eight-year average.

With the increasing receipts of cattle at the interior and the declining price for livestock, the cost of the raw material is lessening and the supply increasing. Although the receipts of hogs are still deficient the receipts of sheep are increasing in almost as great a ratio as the receipts of cattle.

There is practically no export interest in tallow at present, prices here being above a parity with foreign markets, and the little tallow going out from time to time represents scattered sales of special qualities. It is possibly a fortunate condition that there is no export demand, as the supplies have been so limited that any drain of this kind upon the American production would have been a very serious factor in the market situation this year.

Quotations are: City, 6½c.; spot country, 6½@7c.; special, 7½@7½c. In tierces; edible, 8½@9c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 6½c.

**STEARINE.**—The market for oleo stearine has been dull and heavy, showing a decided reaction from the high level of October. The demand has been restricted, and prices have fallen off 3 to 3½c. a pound, with transactions recently reported at 16½ to 17c. The demand has been very much restricted by the pause in the demand for compound

lard, and some holdings of stearine have been pressing on the market.

The production of stearine has been on a fairly good scale, due to the tremendous buying of compound lard, but with a pause in this business the production has brought pressure to sell, and the market, which is always a very mercurial one, has shown a very sharp fluctuation.

The price of oleo stearine, which advanced to 10½@11½c. on the spot for some small lots in October, was at new record prices, and quotations are still extremely high and fully 33 per cent. above the level of prices during the summer. With the maintenance of lard prices, however, it is expected that the demand for compound lard will be of liberal proportions the entire season, unless oil should advance to prohibitive figures.

SEE PAGE 80 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**COCONUT OIL.**—Prices are very firmly held both on the spot and for shipment, but demand is quieter. Quotations in New York City of Ceylon, spot, 8½@8½c.; do., shipments, 8½c.; Cochin, spot, 9½@9½c.; do., shipments, 9½@9½c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market has been a little less active but is very firm, and offerings are not pressed. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6c.; Lagos, spot, 6½@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6½@6½c. Palm kernels, spot, 8@8½c.

**CORN OIL.**—Prices are very firm but trade is somewhat quieter. Quoted at \$6.65@7.75.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are very firm with supplies light. For 20 cold test, 92c.; 30 do., 87c.; 40 do., water white, 75c.; prime, 60c.; low grade off yellow, 55c.

**LARD OIL.**—Prices are strong with the advance in lard. Prices are quoted at \$1.10.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market was firmer but quiet at the advance, with outside markets paying higher prices than Rotterdam. Rotterdam quoted 78 to 80 florins. New York quotes 14½c. for choice.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The market continues quiet and steady at 13c.

**GREASE.**—The market is rather quiet, but prices are steadily held. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6@6½c.; bone, 5½@6½c.; house, 6@6½c.; "B" and "A" white, 6½@7½c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Prices are firmer, but trade is dull and buyers are cautious. Quotations: Yellow, 6½@6½c., and white at 7½@7½c.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Guaira, Venezuela, 5,155 lbs.; London, England, 136,236 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 502,000 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 8,737 lbs.;

Port au Prince, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,753 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6,000 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 611 lbs.; Southampton, England, 12,832 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,021 lbs.

**LARD.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 5,000 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 86,875 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 2,400 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 1,000 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 2,800 lbs.; Bristol, England, 119,613 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 7,471 lbs.; Bissao, W. Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 3,408 lbs.; Calabar, 1,600 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,400 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 280,120 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 82,337 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 121,372 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,475 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,521 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 11,460 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 33,773 lbs.; Demerara, W. Guiana, 3,601 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 52,500 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 22,000 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 48,170 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,520 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,504 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 2,205 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 86,316 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,027,368 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 57,988 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,712,175 lbs.; Koenigberg, Germany, 117,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,810 lbs.; London, England, 304,629 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 99,380 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 440,698 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,275 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 5,600 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 15,050 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 9,006 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 15,257 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 30,256 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 33,624 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 13,593 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,567 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 24,775 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 460,956 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 32,758 lbs.; Southampton, England, 53,600 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 170,125 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 12,650 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 14,779 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 108,311 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 3,250 lbs.

**PORK.**—Barbados, W. I., 117 bbls.; Belize, British Honduras, 9 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls., 45 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 128 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 75 bbls., 6 tcs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 22 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 41 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 137 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 6 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Catania, Sicily, 60 bxs.; Tunis, Algeria, 25 bxs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1909, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Belize, British Honduras, 11 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 7 tcs., 3 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 175 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 87 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 10 tcs.; Bocas del Torro, 35

# Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

bbis.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbis.; Christiania, Norway, 25 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 14,675 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 tcs., 335 bbis.; Glasgow, Scotland, 105 bbis.; Halifax, N. S., 17 bbis.; Havre, France, 10 bbis.; Hamburg, Germany, 260 bbis., 25 tcs.; Hull, England, 25 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 35 bbis., 10 tcs.; London, England, 209,986 lbs., 115 bbis.; Liverpool, England, 249,927 lbs., 140 bbis., 250 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 16 bbis.; New Castle, England, 75 bbis.; Oran, Algeria, 10 bbis.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6 bbis.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5 bbis.; St. Johns, N. F., 508 bbis.; Southampton, England, 458,701 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 10 tcs.; Sydney, Australia, 25 bbis., 5 tcs.

OLEO OIL—Bremen, Germany, 405 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 48 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hull, England, 35 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 602 tcs.; London, England, 1,200 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 487 tcs.; Southampton, England, 25 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 50 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 200 tcs.

From Baltimore to Rotterdam, 553 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE—Bermuda, W. I., 860 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,440 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,360 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 880 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 10,985 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 11,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,250 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 2,064 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 900 lbs.

TALLOW—London, England, 83,849 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 29,605 lbs.

TONGUE—Cristobal, Panama, 10 bbis.; Kingston, W. I., 13 pgs.; London, England, 5 bbis.; Liverpool, England, 50 pgs.; Rotterdam, 152 cs.

CANNED MEAT—Amsterdam, Holland, 150 cs.; Bermuda, W. I., 75 cs.; Bristol, England, 560 cs.; Beira, Africa, 483 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 282 pgs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 100 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 404 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 25 cs.; Havre, France, 33 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 25 pgs.; Hull, England, 684 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 15 pgs.; London, England, 950 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,284 cs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 8 cs.; Southampton, England, 100 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 125 cs.

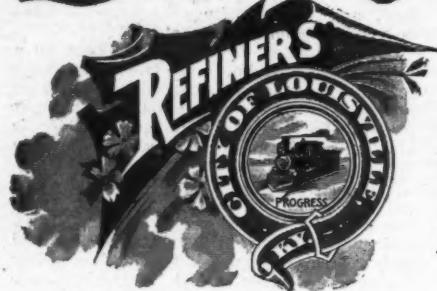
#### AMERICAN COTTON OIL PROFITS.

Announcement was made in the last issue of The National Provisioner of dividends declared by the directors of the American Cotton Oil Company on the preferred and common stock of that corporation. The annual financial report of the company, made public this week, indicates the basis for these generous dividends. For the year ending Aug. 31, 1909, profits were larger by \$1,454,349 and the balance available for the common stock dividends was equal to 10.38 per cent. on the \$20,237,100 common stock, as compared with 3.19 per cent. in the previous year. The company carried \$1,088,629 to surplus account, making total of \$9,255,234.

In his report to stockholders Chairman George A. Morrison states that the profits shown for the year are the largest ever recorded in the company's history. A large cotton crop, favored by fine harvesting weather, yielded seed of such superior quality that an unusually large supply of good oil was produced and refined with a minimum percentage of loss. The report adds:

"The expansion of the company's business in all departments and the development of new methods and processes neces-

# Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



Louisville Butter Oil.  
Progress Butter Oil.  
Progress Cooking Oil.  
Ideal Choice White Cooking Oil.  
Royal Prime Summer Yellow.  
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YAR WHITE AND  
YAR. MINERS AND COTTONSEED OILS LOUISVILLE STAR

KEEP SMILING  
THESE BRANDS WILL KEEP YOU HAPPY

## LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE IN UNITED STATES

sitate the increase of manufacturing capacity by the enlargement of some of the existing plants and the construction of new factories in the near future. A considerable sum has already been authorized on this account and the work is now in progress. The increased returns from the large business done during the past year have more than justified the wisdom of the amounts heretofore expended. Business of subsidiary companies showed a highly satisfactory increase during the year."

The condensed income account, with changes from the previous year, follow:

	1909.	Increase.
Profits	\$2,937,400	\$1,454,349
Deb. bond interest	225,000	-----
Net profits	\$2,712,400	\$1,454,349
Pfd. dividend (6%)	611,918	-----
Balance com.	\$2,100,484	\$1,454,349
Dividend com. (6%)	1,011,555	404,742
Surplus	\$1,088,629	\$1,049,607
Previous surplus adj.	8,166,600	*20,923
P. & L. surplus	\$9,255,234	\$1,028,684
*Decrease.		

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Trading Excited — Fluctuations Violent — Heavy Liquidation Breaks the Market—Prices Again Supported—Violent Changes in Cotton Market Influence Values—Great Strength in Lard Also Affecting Values.**

The speculation in cottonseed oil the past week was on an excited and very broad scale with rapid changes in price and at times very excited operations. There was a break of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound from the high level of the end of October, due in large part to a rush to sell long oil, partly due to the very rapid reaction in the cotton market and to aggressive calling of margins. Later a good portion of the decline was recovered.

The principal feature of the market has been the speculative interest, which has resulted in a very large trade daily in the future market and an increasing number of firms who execute orders in the future market as a result of this growing interest. The influences have been largely of a speculative nature during the week, and the questions of supply and demand have been overlooked in the excitement accompanying the violent changes in values.

The price of crude oil naturally reacted with the price of futures, and showed a decline of 2@3c. a gallon, part of which was later recovered. The break in cotton, which was about 1@ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound from the extreme level of last week, caused a decided demoralization of feeling among speculative holders, and the decided pause in the de-

mand for compound lard influenced dealers in actual oil who have been feeling very confident of the situation owing to the tremendous distribution of oil for domestic purposes.

The ginning report of the Census Bureau was issued on Monday and showed a larger total of cotton ginned than had been expected. The figures indicated a total of 7,012,317 bales actually ginned to Nov. 1, against 8,191,557 bales last year and 6,128,562 bales two years ago. With the exception of last year, the ginning has progressed much more rapidly than in other years, yet the deductions drawn from the figures have been almost entirely of a bullish character. The argument has been that the progress of the ginning simply reflected the premature ripening of the crop and the very large proportion of cotton ginned. The estimates of the crop have been, as usual, influenced apparently by the market position of the estimator. The speculative interests have been talking 10,000,000 bales, although Southern advices have been of a much more conservative character, and have indicated a crop well up to 11,000,000 bales, and there have been some estimates running as high as 12,000,000.

The talk on the exchange regarding the possible size of the seed crop, and the possible seed crush this year, has also apparently been influenced by the temperamental feeling regarding the situation. The estimates of the possible crush this season vary materially. During the past week estimates have been made, although in rather of a premature way, and largely guesswork, rang-

ing from 2,300,000 barrels up to 3,000,000 barrels. Southern advices and the estimates of some of the larger interests indicate the minimum instead of the maximum figures.

There has been an enormous demand for cottonseed oil this season for the domestic trade, and it is claimed that the production of compound lard has been fully 25 per cent. larger than ever before, which has, of course, consumed a proportionate amount of oil. There has been a tremendously active demand for all kinds of butter oils in this country, and the uses in this respect have been very large. This is shown in the great production of oleomargarine and butterine in the Chicago district, which, during the month of October, amounted to 8,500,000 pounds, exceeding all records since the tax law was passed in 1902. There has also been a fairly good demand for choice oils for export, but this demand has not been aggressive, and there has been practically no export interest of any moment for lower grade oils, and the demand for soap-making purposes has been supplied by other oils and fats.

There has been purchased a number of thousand tons of bean oil to be imported for soap making, and the demand for palm oil and the lower priced oils has been active in order to make up for the eliminating of cottonseed oil on account of the high price. The high price of lard has, and still continues to be a great incentive in the production of compound lard. The price of the winter deliveries of lard has been very strong, and on account of the deficient move-

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## COTTON SEED OIL

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ment of hogs as the season advanced there is a growing belief reflected in the enhancing values that the winter supply will be very deficient and that prices will be maintained at a high level for some time to come.

What the level of values for oil will be when the speculative interest in the market subsides is a question which is very difficult to determine. The supplies of all oils and fats do not appear to be heavy, and the demand has been good so far this season. Of course, the price of oil at present has been largely influenced by the bull speculation in oil and in cotton, and the presence of this speculative condition creates a position which makes the market difficult to judge, and one in which violent fluctuations are liable to occur.

Closing prices Saturday, Nov. 6.—Spot, \$6.85@7; November, \$6.92@6.93; December, \$6.93@6.94; January, \$6.97@6.99; February, \$6.97@6.95; March, \$7.07@7.08; April, \$7.06@7.12; May, \$7.06@7.09; July, \$7.09@7.15; good off, \$6.75@6.90; off, \$6.70@6.89; winter, \$7@7.40; summer, \$6.95@7.35. Sales were: November, 200, \$6.93@6.94; December, 100, \$6.90@6.49; January, 2,100, \$6.98@7; March, 4,800, \$7.05@7.10; May, 1,600, \$7.06@7.11; July, 100, \$7.12. Futures closed 1 to 6 decline. Prime crude S. E. \$5.87@6. Total sales, 8,900.

Monday, Nov. 8.—Spot, \$6.80@6.85; November, \$6.87@6.70; December, \$6.66@6.72; January, \$6.70@6.71; February, \$6.70@6.80; March, \$6.85@6.88; April, \$6.85@6.93; May, \$6.89@6.91; July, \$6.90@6.92; good off, \$6.45@6.75; off, \$6.45@6.75; winter, \$6.60@7.40; summer, \$6.70@7.40. Sales were: November, 1,400, \$6.71@6.85; December, 2,500, \$6.66@6.85; January, 7,300, \$6.68@6.84; March, 10,600, \$6.83@6.90; May, 4,200, \$6.89@7; July, 900, \$6.94@7. Futures closed 22 to 33 decline. Total sales, 26,900. Prime crude S. E. \$6 asked.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Spot, \$6.72@6.90; November, \$6.70@6.75; December, \$6.72@6.76; January, \$6.77@6.78; February, \$6.80@6.89; March, \$6.93@6.94; April, \$6.90@6.99; May, \$6.96@6.97; July, \$7.01@7.06; good off, \$6.60@6.75; off, \$6.65@6.70; winter, \$6.90@7.30; summer, \$6.80@7.20. Sales were: November, 600, \$6.70@6.72; December, 600, \$6.70@6.73; January, 2,200, \$6.71@6.78; March, 5,800, \$6.84@6.93; May, 4,700, \$6.89@6.96; July, 1,800, \$6.90@7.01. Futures closed 5 to 11 advance. Total sales, 15,700. Prime crude S. E. \$5.74 asked.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Spot, \$6.75@6.85; November, \$6.75@6.79; December, \$6.84@6.86; January, \$6.95@6.96; February, \$7.01@7.08; March, \$7.11@7.12; April, \$7.11@7.18; May, \$7.16@7.18; July, \$7.18@7.20; good off, \$6.80@6.75; off, \$6.70@6.80; winter, \$7.35@7.75; summer, \$6.90@7.50. Sales were: No-

vember, 1,400, \$6.80@6.83; December, 900, \$6.80@6.85; January, 5,500, \$6.87@6.96; March, 6,000, \$7.05@7.12; May, 5,700, \$7.13@7.18; July, 1,500, \$7.15@7.25. Futures closed 5 to 21 advance. Total sales, 21,000. Prime crude S. E. \$5.87 asked.

Thursday, Nov. 10.—Spot, \$6.77@6.90; November, \$6.74@6.77; December, \$6.80@6.82; January, \$6.86@6.87; February, \$6.90@6.99; March, \$7@7.01; April, \$7.03@7.05; May, \$7.05@7.07; July, \$7.09@7.11; good off, \$6.68@6.75; off, \$6.74@6.76; winter, \$7.25@7.40; summer, \$6.90@7.49. Sales were: November, 100, \$6.77; December, 700, \$6.80@6.81; January, 1,900, \$6.85@6.88; March, 2,200, \$7.01@7.06; May, 2,800, \$7.04@7.10; July, 900, \$7.09@7.12. Market closed 2 advance to 11 decline. Total sales, \$8,600. Prime crude, S. E. \$5.87.

ole stearine market indicating somewhat of a slackening off in compound lard business.

On the whole, it is a somewhat uncertain outlook. The shortness of the crop should ultimately carry values a great deal higher than they are at present, but whether the present advance has not discounted a great deal of the bull features, at least for the time being, is the point raised by many. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: November, \$6.78; December, \$6.80; January, \$6.87; February, \$6.93; March, \$7; May, \$7.05; July, \$7.10. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.35; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.25; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.74; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.70; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 27s. 6d.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, Nov. 11.—After another week of excitement with heavy advances and equally heavy declines, the market closes today at from 5 to 13 points lower than last week's closing. There are many bull features to the market at present, such as, for instance, refined oil being in New York yet below the crude oil level in the South to a considerable extent. Further, crude oil being as strong as ever and offerings scarce; also a fair domestic demand for all grades and a good export demand for choice grades and good buying by packers.

On the other hand, there are also some bear features, such as, for instance, an advance of 2c. a pound in two months. A rather large long interest in New York; a somewhat softer feeling in the near deliveries in New York; decline in olive oil, peanut oil and linseed oil in Europe; a lower

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FUTURE DELIVERY****Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices  
upon request.****SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 11.—Cottonseed oil market steady at 44½c. bid for crude oil, any shipment. Meal, \$30. Hulls, \$6.50 per ton, f. o. b. Carolina mill points.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11.—Crude oil, 44c.; trading light. Meal dull at \$30, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50 Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 46c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$29@29.25. Hulls firm and in good demand at \$8@8.25, loose.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 11.—Crude oil easier at 44c. bid; a few sales this week at 43½c. for Texas and Valley; tendency is lower. Meal unchanged at \$32½ long ton, ship's side. Cake lower, \$30.50 sacked, ship's side. Hulls higher, \$9.50 loose, \$11.50 sacked. The crop is continuing to grow on account of the open weather.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 11.—Oil market easy, \$5.86 bid, \$6 asked; trading light. Choice loose cake, \$29.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

**CABLE MARKETS****Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 12.—Market is easy. Quotations of off oil, 66 marks; prime summer yellow, 67½ marks; choice butter oil, 69½ marks; prime summer white, 68½ marks.

**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 12.—Market is firm for better grades. Sales: Prime summer white, 40 florins. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 39½ florins; off oil, 38½ florins; choice butter oil, 41½ florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 12.—Market is easy; quote off summer yellow, 80½ francs.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 12.—Market is easy; quote prime summer yellow, 82½ francs; prime winter yellow, 85½ francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—Market is easy; quote off oil, 32s.; prime summer yellow, 32½s.

**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Nov. 10, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

**From New York.**

	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-09.	
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	—	Havana, Cuba
Acajutla, Salvador	—	9	9	Havre, France
Alexandria, Egypt	—	492	180	Helsingfors, Finland
Algiers, Algeria	—	724	974	Hill, England
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	60	68	Jamaica, W. Indies
Amapala, Honduras	—	42	—	Kingston, W. I.
Ancona, Italy	478	375	—	Kustendji, Romania
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	—	La Guaira, Venezuela
Antwerp, Belgium	335	495	—	Leghorn, Italy
Auckland, New Zealand	—	4	70	Liverpool, England
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—	London, England
Barbados, W. I.	39	253	96	Macoris, San Domingo
Beira, E. Africa	—	32	—	Malta, Island of
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	20	Manchester, England
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—	Manzanillo, Cuba
Bordeaux, France	—	50	363	Marseilles, France
Braila, Romania	—	340	50	Martinique, W. Indies
Bremen, Germany	—	—	53	Melbourne, Australia
Bristol, England	—	—	25	Monrovia, Liberia
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	73	801	1,935	Montego Bay, W. Indies
Calabria, Cuba	—	9	—	Montevideo, Uruguay
Callao, Peru	—	—	5	Naples, Italy
Caraga, Cape Colony	183	289	86	Nuevitas, Cuba
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	—	Oran, Algeria
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	26	Panama, Panama
Cayeane, French Guiana	—	90	48	Panama, Asia
Christiania, Norway	50	670	550	Port Antonio, Jamaica
Cienfuegos, Cuba	5	15	62	Port Barrios, G. A.
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	10	57	Port Cabello, Venezuela
Colon, Panama	38	546	332	Port Limon, Costa Rica
Constantinople, Turkey	—	5,260	5,118	Port Maria, Jamaica
Copenhagen, Denmark	405	160	—	Port Said, Egypt
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	2	Progreso, Mexico
Cork, Ireland	—	50	—	Puerto Plata, San Dom.
Cristobal, Panama	3	3	—	Punta Arenas, Costa Rica
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	28	—	Ravenna, Italy
Danzic, Germany	—	180	—	Rio Janeiro, Brazil
Dedagatch, Turkey	275	286	—	Rotterdam, Holland
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	18	9	St. Johns, N. F.
Demerara, Br. Guiana	53	527	413	St. Kitts, W. I.
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,874	1,060	St. Thomas, W. I.
Dunkirk, France	—	—	90	Salonica, Turkey
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	39	San Domingo City, San Dom.
Galatz, Romania	—	2,517	2,507	Santiago, Cuba
Genoa, Italy	100	5,184	4,249	Santos, Brazil
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7	Smyrna, Turkey
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	50	Savanna, Colombia
Glasgow, Scotland	200	265	275	Southampton, England
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	400	200	Stettin, Germany
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	11	Stockholm, Sweden
Guanadoupe, W. Indies	—	788	703	Sydney, Australia
Guanatambo, Cuba	—	40	—	Syracuse, N. Y.
Hamburg, Germany	550	1,100	1,502	Tampico, Mexico
				Trieste, Austria
				Trinidad, Island of
				Valparaiso, Chile
				Venice, Italy
				Vera Cruz, Mexico
				Yokohama, Japan
				Total
				5,873
				57,441
				64,205

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## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	900
Belfast, Ireland	—	300
Bordeaux, France	15	—
Bremen, Germany	75	280
Christiania, Norway	385	—
Colon, Panama	21	20
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,766
Genoa, Italy	25	250
Glasgow, Scotland	350	125
Hamburg, Germany	160	4,661
Havana, Cuba	267	800
Hayre, France	2	587
Liverpool, England	200	3,420
London, England	875	2,900
Marseilles, France	250	800
Naples, Italy	75	—
Rotterdam, Holland	7,941	18,235
Stavanger, Norway	535	—
Venice, Italy	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	220
Total	12,076	30,559

## From Galveston.

Christiania, Norway	—	30
Hamburg, Germany	392	—
Liverpool, England	750	—
Rotterdam, Holland	768	2,100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,100
Total	1,910	4,250

## From Baltimore.

Rotterdam, Holland	100	100
Total	100	100

## From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	716	716
Christiania, Norway	969	—
Genoa, Italy	—	404
Gothenbergh, Sweden	306	—
Hamburg, Germany	710	487
Hayre, France	26	1,123
Liverpool, England	3,133	—
Manchester, England	52	—
Rotterdam, Holland	344	6,023
Stettin, Germany	—	52
Trieste, Austria	—	51
Venice, Italy	—	1,328
Total	716	6,500

## From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,600
Total	—	1,600

## From Norfolk.

Liverpool, England	—	730
Rotterdam, Holland	—	250
Total	—	250

## COTTON OIL MAN ON OLEO TAX.

In a recent interview, Fielding Wallace, president of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and one of the foremost men in the trade, expressed himself on the proposal to amend the federal oleomargarine tax law as follows:

The cotton oil industry is much interested in having the internal revenue of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine removed. The tax is not a revenue-producing tax, as the actual revenue has been decreased since the 10-cent tax was put on. The revenue would be much increased if this tax were reduced to 2 cents.

Besides, oleomargarine is a poor man's food. The laboring man cannot at present afford to use butter, which is practically the only competitor in this country of oleomargarine. There is no tax on butter when colored; therefore, the high prices of butter are reduced simply and solely by the demand for it by people who are able to pay 35 and 40 cents a pound.

Oleomargarine was originally invented at the siege of Paris to take the place of butter, which could not be had. In order to make it resemble butter as much as possible, a small amount of coloring matter was used to produce just exactly the best shade of yellow required by the trade. By reason of the coloring being a mechanical proposition, the color of oleomargarine was always constant. When butter came into the market again it was found that it varied in color, and the trade, therefore, preferred oleomargarine; wherefore, the country people commenced to color their butter. Therefore, the coloring of butter was done to imitate oleomargarine.

The cottonseed oil industry of the South furnishes 40 per cent. of the oleomargarine material produced, in the shape of cottonseed oil, and the tax on oleomargarine has de-

(Continued on next page.)

## RECORD PRICES FOR COTTON SEED.

Jumping from a former record price of \$25 per ton in wagon lots, cottonseed advanced in Little Rock, Ark., and vicinity recently to \$30 per ton, the highest price in the memory of mill men and planters in that territory, at least. Mill men did not undertake to explain all of the contributory causes, but it was stated that the scarcity of seed and sharp competition are in the main responsible for the advance.

Cotton seed has been high since the opening of the season and immediately after the season opened the prices began to advance. About two months ago cotton seed was quoted at the mills in Texas at prices ranging from \$18 to \$22, and the price at the time was regarded a "top-notcher." The prices soon advanced to the same level in Arkansas, and hundreds of tons were marketed. In many seasons \$14 per ton has been, a fairly good average price, and seed at \$18 per ton has been considered high priced. When cotton seed went to 25 per ton at Little Rock, it had then reached the highest price since 1893.

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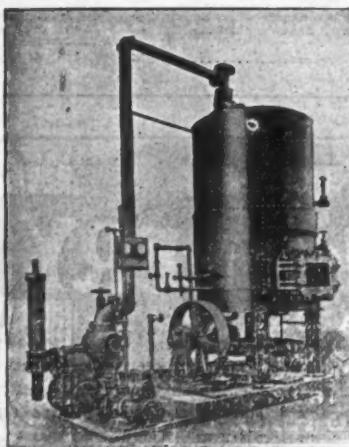
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Daily Hide and Leather Market

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There is a fair demand for all kinds of hides, but sales are not large, and this is partly owing to the small available supplies of most descriptions. There are quite a number of tanners who are short of hides and who are looking around, but they do not find much of anything to be had for reasonably prompt delivery. There is a falling off in the slaughter of all kinds of steers but an increase in the kill of branded cows. Spready native steers are in but little inquiry as yet, and packers have good supplies of these as tanners are not interested at the asking prices of 20@21c. Native steers are in good request and firm at 18c. for regular stuck throats. Some late salting koshers recently sold at 17½c., and one packer offers a car of lighter average koshers running back to last June salting at 17½c. Texas steers continue to be quoted firm at 16½c. for heavies, 15½c. for lights and 14½c. for extremes and 2 cars of Kosher Texas sold at 16½c., 15½c. and 14½c. for the three weights. Butt brands are quoted at 16½c. 16½c. for October-November, but October's alone are in very small supply. Colorados are unchanged at 15½@16c., with very few of these on hand unsold. Branded cows continue active with a sale made of 6,000 at 14½c., which is a final clean-up of all the October salting there was, and some packers are sold ahead possibly to January or later. Native cows are quiet but unchanged. October light cows are being held at 16c., and there are not many Novembers offered at less although 15½c. is quoted as top on these. Heavy cows are still being held at around 16½c., but buyers do not want to pay this, and no sales are made. Native bulls are nominal at 14½c. and branded bulls continue to be held at 13½c.

**Later.**—The demand continues good for native steers, but only small scattering lots are obtainable for present or nearby delivery. One car of November native steers sold at 18c. and one of the smaller packers sold 3 cars of native steers well into December salting at 17½c. One car of regular big packer branded bulls sold at 13½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues to hold unchanged. Some of the large tanners are working along with some large Chicago dealers to get prices down, but the small supplies and light kill as yet, together with continued strength in packer and foreign hides, is a maintaining influence. The dealers in the Northwest are looking for large receipts as soon as they have cold weather, but at the present time they have not much stock to offer. All weight cows at outside Western points are quoted at 14c. and buffs at 13½c. selected and freight paid to Chicago or Milwaukee. Buffs continue quotable at 14@14½c. at Chicago, with some sales recently at 14c., as previously noted, but most dealers disposed to be firm at 14½c. for any good lots for present shipment and tanners not bidding over 14c. as a rule. No

further sales have been made ahead here at 14c. Best Ohio buffs rule steady at 14½c., but some Southern Ohio and Kentucky buffs are being offered by some dealers at certain points at 14½c. Heavy cows are steadier at 14½c. than buffs, as they are in smaller supply than buffs. Extremes continue to be wanted, and offerings are light of these. Regular lots here continue to be quoted at 14½@14½c., and choice selections at 15c. Heavy steers are in small supply and steady at 15½c. for best lots and 15c. for poorer lots. Heavy bulls are rather quiet and quoted at 13c. for the best and down to 12½c. for inferior. Branded hides continue to rule steady at previously reported prices.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market is not notable over \$4 for mostly city lots and steady.

**CALFSKINS.**—Prices continue to rule steady, and though the demand is light at present the supplies are equally small and values are maintained. Values everywhere, however, on calf are probably on too high a level, and the trade in calf leather has been hurt by the extensive use of substitutes in side leather. Quotations rule unchanged at 19½@19½c. for Chicago cities, 19½@19½c. for outside cities and 18½@19c. for countries. Kips continue to range from 15@16c., as to quality, and light calf and deacons are still neglected and nominal in price.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues firm with packer skins selling on a range of \$1.35@1.50 for sheep and \$1.30@1.40 for lambs. Some extra heavy lambs have recently brought as high as \$1.50. Country pelts are firm, and prices range all the way from 50c. to \$1.25.

### New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—No further sales have been made of common varieties, but the market continues firm, and some importers are holding prices at an advance of ½c. Recently arrived Puerto Cabelllos, etc., are being held at 23½c. River Plate hides are quoted unchanged.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—There is no business reported here, owing to the fact that there is practically nothing to offer for present shipment outside of spready steers, as these are held above buyers' views.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Small lots of New York State cows continue to be held at 13½c. flat, and there are several offerings of these at this price, and all of them are not being taken. No offerings of straight car lots are reported as dealers are not disposed to put these on the market at present, and would probably not be willing to sell under 13½c. flat. One car of State buffs is offered at 14c. selected, but has not as yet been sold. Some Canadian dealers are asking 14c. flat for straight car lots of cows f. o. b. shipping points, but buyers here say that they are not considering these offerings, as they can buy on a lower basis elsewhere. Little is being done in calfskins as the offerings of these are very light and prices rule unchanged at previous quotations.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Despite the claims of some parties of an easier market for fronts it is known that these are in active demand and firm at \$3 with some reports of sales at better than this figure. Small lots of outside city hides have been quoted mostly at \$4, but in some instances higher prices have

been paid for large lots and also in certain cases for small lots of 100 or so.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—Further reports on the Berlin auctions showed little change in prices from the previous sale, but on some varieties of hides there was a slightly easier tone and some American tanners bought steers and bulls at 1 pfennig less or a decline of about 2 per cent. Advices from England are that good sized sales have been made ahead of Anglo-American packer hides at unchanged prices and that packers do not care to sell more for the present until they can figure out better as to how they will come out on deliveries on sales already made. European cow hides are strong, and the prices asked are so much above the views of buyers here that no business is reported. According to the present prices cables here Swedish and Danish cows of around 50 lbs. average would cost about 16c. laid down here New York weight and tare and about 15½c. New York weight and tare for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, etc., cows.

### Boston.

Hides are holding fairly steady, but trading is light as most tanners are keeping out of the market. Best Ohio buffs have not been reported sold under 14½c., and some of these are still held at 14½c., but 14½c. is considered the market, and down to 14½c. for Southern Ohio lots. Offerings of Southern hides are moderate, and the market is steady at 12@12½c. for distant points and 12½@13c. for best Northern points and extremes bringing 13½c.

### COTTON OIL MAN ON OLEO TAX.

(Concluded from preceding page.)  
stroyed one of the best customers of the cotton oil mills of the South.

The evidence before the committee of Congress shows that the conditions prevailing in many dairies of the United States are unsanitary and filthy to a disgusting degree. The things that it was proven were gotten out of the milk cans at these dairies would astonish the most callous, and the method of producing butter from this milk is such that it is never sterilized. Milk is one of the most prolific mediums for the cultivation of bacteria and microbes. In about half the cases of typhoid fever the inception of the disease can be traced to milk.

The method of producing oleomargarine is such that all of the ingredients are thoroughly sterilized and are produced in a manner absolutely clean, there being no chance for the introduction of foreign or dirty material. Oleomargarine is, therefore, a more wholesome fat than butter, and if allowed to compete with butter on its merits, will supply a cheaper and better food to the working people of this country, even if it does not produce by this competition the high prices now asked for butter.

**DON'T SELL YOUR  
PIG SKIN STRIPS**  
before consulting us on the market  
**J. A. MIDDLETON & CO.**  
Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

### BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

**R E T S O F**

# Chicago Section

Wonder if the cops are really as green as they are cabbage-looking?

Want to go bugs? Try and dope the markets, any of 'em, all of 'em.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,450 net to the buyer.

How much longer is the packer going to be jay enough to pay 8 cents for condemned hogs?

Lots of fellows who do not "cut much ice" in this world probably won't in the next. All aboard!

There ain't any of 'em got it on Sir Tummas as a press agent, and that is no "lese majeste" ayther.

The police are still baffled, still looking for that bomb thrower. He's worse than that Jack the Kisser person.

Reformer to Cop: There is all kinds of Cop; Yes, there is—not!  
Cop: Yes, there is—not!

What is that town just back of the Singer Building? Oh, yes! N'York. Going to move it into Chicago before long.

Harrigan fell downstairs the other evening with 15 bottles of beer and didn't spill a drop. Kept his mouth shut!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6, averaged 7.47 cents per pound.

To put the finishing touch to most of these "dry" towns is to have a cyclone hit 'em right square in the solar plexus.

The only essential is not just getting the money, says Harry Lauder. It's hanging on to it that counts. Wha'd a thought it?

Hogs are two dollars a hundred more than they were a year ago, and not far from three dollars higher than two years ago.

The Hon. Josephus G. Cannon is said to have one "on the fire" for Senator Cummins, and he is going to serve it red hot.

Chicago packers cleared up the prizes for draft horses at the New York Horse Show. Morris first, Armour second and Swift third.

Got your appendicitized turkey yet? What next? You could not choke off some of these guys at Thanksgiving if the turkeys had smallpox.

It is Matt Parker, LL.D., now, which being interpreted means "long, lean devil." There is a whole lot of 'em think the LL.D. is all right, too.

They are calling him "Near Butter" and "Bogus Butter Bill" already. A short time ago it was Colonel Moxley. You see, he is running for Congress now.

Chief of Police Steward is taking his degrees right along; ain't got to third yet,

however. About the time he gets wise it won't be any use to him, maybe.

Mr. J. E. Challinor, recently with Gerhard Lang & Co., Buffalo is now with the Indemnity Exchange, Chicago. Mr. Challinor is widely known in the packing trade.

H. H. Brunt, the well-known and popular representative of Edward Valk & Company, will in future buy all the "stock" for the Globe Soap Company of Cincinnati, O.

"Uncle Joe" was sound asleep the other night on the Pullman while all the rest in the car were declaring it was a diabolical sound. None of 'em knew enough to shut off the draft.

The sufferinjet movement is not making so much headway in Chicago. We are not through with blackjack and knuckleduster politics out here, and "That iss no pisness for a la-a-a-dy."

Armour & Company have purchased from the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company about three acres of land adjacent to the Armour plant. The purchase price is said to be around \$30,000.

Hi Waters, "floor" manager for the Postal Telegraph Company, is back in harness wearing a Tyrolean bonnet, a Parisian vest, English spats and the same old Hi Waters smile—and also the headlight.

Bureau of Commerce and Labor in a bulletin states: "Dust causes tuberculosis." That being the case, Chicago is about due for a line of tubercular weather. We have the necessary material for dust here; all it needs is drying out.

Bunch of Britishers here this week—Sir Thomas, T. P. O'Connor, Mrs. Pankhurst, "Gypsy" Smith, Chevalier, Lauder and numerous lesser glims. Sir Thomas brought his "bull" right with him, and did not tie him at the gate, either.

Sterne & Son Company (just brokers) have an elaborate and complete laboratory in operation in charge of a first-class packing-house products' chemist and a competent assistant, and they are doing a good business. As Mr. Sterne put it: "Our patrons get accurate analyses of and full value for their products right there."

Jack Johnson went into a thirst-quenching establishment the other evening and got into an argument with a gentleman named Tom Carney. Mistah Johnsing was about to land on Thomas when he cut in and hung one on John's jaw. Mistah Johnsing took in the aurora borealis and some other color schemes for fifteen minutes. They used pretty nearly a drum of anhydrous ammonia to coax him back.

## MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 10.—In the past week the demand for Dry Salt Meats from the South has been quite urgent and the small stock of Dry Salt Ribs, which is closely held by some of the local provision men, are being reduced rapidly, at steadily advancing prices. The fresh meat trade has also improved considerably. Loins and other fresh meat cuts being marked up 1 1/2 c. lb. Although we have had a slight increase of hogs, the daily run through the West for the past week has been on the average about 25 per cent, less than the same week last year. Denmark received this last week 28,000 hogs, compared to 43,000 the same week last year. All the refineries and packers in the West are sold over two weeks ahead on their lard output and in fact, lard is as scarce as hens teeth all over the world. Shippers of lard are anxious buyers for prompt shipment at \$12.95 and Liverpool is quoted at 65 shillings 9 pence for the pure lard, which is equal to \$14.05 in American money. Under these conditions, unless we get a considerable increase of hogs, we cannot see anything but higher values.

## FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage  
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES  
RAILWAY EXCHANGE  
CHICAGO

STOCKS CARRIED AT BOTH POINTS  
MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

**D. I. DAVIS & CO.**  
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WILDER & DAVIS.  
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS  
CHICAGO, ILL.

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Correspondence Solicited on S. P. Meats, P. S. Lard,  
Oils, Sausages and General Packing House Products

Quality Guaranteed

Prices Moderate

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KANSAS CITY



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*Is the Upper Limit of Evaporator Excellence*

ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1240 Monadnock Block, CHICAGO

# CASH

PROVISIONS. GIVE US A CHANCE THE NEXT  
TIME YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL.

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.  
330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.  
139 Exchange Bldg.  
CHICAGO

MEMBERS  
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE  
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE  
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 1.	32,397	2,236	27,888	25,650
Tuesday, Nov. 2.	13,050	1,005	16,129	16,352
Wednesday, Nov. 3.	22,276	1,552	21,440	16,868
Thursday, Nov. 4.	5,267	935	16,078	22,419
Friday, Nov. 5.	1,349	275	15,059	12,000
Saturday, Nov. 6.	304	39	12,205	1,899
Total last week	75,243	6,038	108,802	94,178
Previous week	65,335	8,134	109,981	131,372
Cor. week 1908	46,501	5,460	149,726	81,077
Cor. week 1907	51,448	4,188	102,683	70,152

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 1.	6,124	102	3,472	1,319
Tuesday, Nov. 2.	5,719	50	1,404	9,058
Wednesday, Nov. 3.	6,528	82	2,377	6,336
Thursday, Nov. 4.	7,491	44	2,354	3,621
Friday, Nov. 5.	3,907	86	3,955	5,630
Saturday, Nov. 6.	528	65	3,221	.....
Total last week	30,597	519	16,753	25,964
Previous week	26,175	785	10,177	50,015
Cor. week 1908	20,387	400	22,035	22,233
Cor. week 1907	21,111	322	30,770	37,827

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 6, 1909	2,378,402	5,549,797	3,685,211
Same period, 1908	2,488,949	6,592,101	3,538,543
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Nov. 6, 1909	393,000		
Week previous	392,000		
Year ago	523,000		
Two years ago	371,000		
Year to Nov. 6, 1909	19,170,000		
Same period, 1908	23,058,000		

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 6, 1909	220,100	281,000	218,600
Week ago	227,000	224,100	275,100
Year ago	129,500	362,600	165,500
Two years ago	150,800	227,700	177,100

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 6:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	20,800		
Swift & Co.	15,100		
S. & S. Co.	10,300		
Morris & Co.	7,500		
Anglo-American	5,700		
Boyd & Lunham	4,500		
Hammond	9,000		
Western P. Co.	5,200		
Boore & Co.	2,800		
Roberts & Oake	3,100		
Others	11,300		

Totals	55,600
Previous week	106,600
Same week, 1908	134,800
Same week, 1907	92,019
Year to Nov. 6, 1909	4,261,190
Same period, 1908	5,402,191

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 6, 1909	\$6.35	\$7.84	\$4.40	\$6.80
Last week	6.55	7.81	4.10	6.40
Year ago	6.00	5.95	4.25	5.95
Two years ago	5.05	5.30	4.20	6.10
Three years ago	5.55	6.20	5.10	6.95

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$8.00@\$10.10
Fair to good steers	6.75@8.00
Common to fair beavers	5.00@6.75
Good to fancy yearlings	6.50@8.25
Inferior killers	4.25@5.50
Good to choice beef cows	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows	3.80@4.50
Common to good cutters	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good canners	2.50@3.00
Good to choice heifers	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers	3.00@4.50
Butcher bulls	3.75@5.10
Bologna bulls	3.00@3.50

## TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

## Economical Efficient Great Capacity

## SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL

## OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

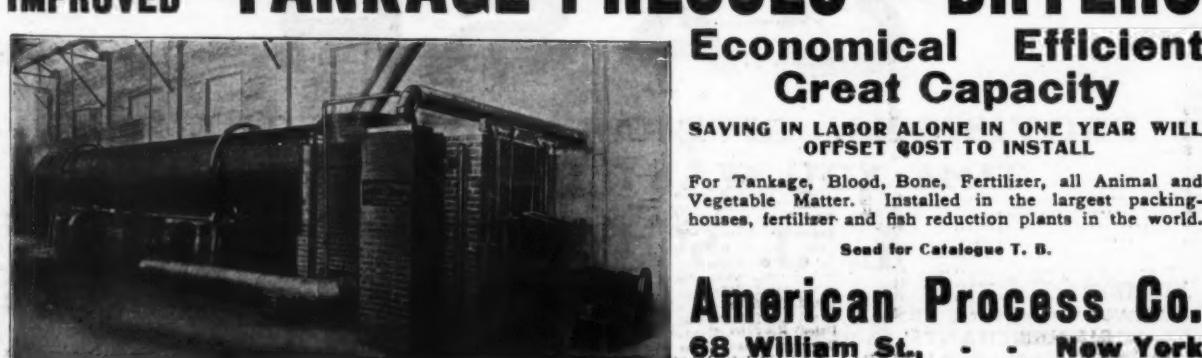
## For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and

Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York



## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## November 13, 1909.

## LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

November	12.75	12.80	12.75	12.80
January	11.75	11.85	11.75	11.85
May	11.25	11.40	11.25	11.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

January	10.37	10.55	10.37	10.55
May	10.30	10.42	10.30	10.42

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

## PORK—(Per bbl.)—

January	21.17½	21.52½	21.17½	21.50
May	20.17½	20.32½	20.17½	20.27½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

January	11.90	11.95	11.87½	11.92½
May	11.42½	11.45	11.42½	11.42½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

January	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.67½
May	10.50	10.52½	10.47½	10.47½

†Bld. †asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Native Rib Roast

16 22

## Native Sirloin Steaks

18 25

## Native Porterhouse Steaks

20 30

## Native Pot Roasts

10 14

## Rib Roasts from light cattle

10 16

## Beef Stew

9 12½

## Boneless Corned Briskets, Native

12½ 14

## Corned Rumps, Native

10 13

## Corned Flanks

6 6

## Round Steaks

12½ 18

## Round Roasts

12½ 16

## Shoulder Steaks

12 14

## Shoulder Roasts

11 13

## Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed

9 9

## Rolled Roast

14 15

## Lamb.

## Hind Quarters, fancy

12½ 16

## Fore Quarters, fancy

10 12½

## Legs, fancy

18 20

## Stew

10 12½

## Shoulders

10 14

## Hind Quarters

22 25

## Fore Quarters

8 10

## Rib and Loin Chops

12½ 18

## Pork.

## Pork Loins

15 16

## Pork Chops

16 18

## Pork Shoulders

14 16

## Pork Tenders

16 20

## Pork Butt

12 14

## Spare Ribs

12 14

## Blades

10 12

## Hoofs

6 8

## Pigs' Heads

6 8

## Leaf Lard

16 18

## Veal.

## Hind Quarters

12 14

## Fore Quarters

14 16

## Legs

10 12½

## Shoulders

10 12

## Calfskins

12 14

## Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)

6 8

6 8

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	114@12
Native steers, medium	9@10
Heifers, good	94@10
Cows	64@7
Hind Quarters, choice	14@12
Fore Quarters, choice	9@9

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5@6
Steer Chucks	8@8
Boneless Chucks	6@6
Medium Plates	4@4
Steer Plates	6@6
Cow Rounds	64@7
Steer Rounds	84@9
Cow Loins	75@11
Steer Loins, Heavy	21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20
Strip Loins	74@8
Sirloin Butts	9@11
Shoulder Clods	7@7
Bolls	94@9
Rump Butts	7@10
Trimmings	5@5
Shank	4@4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6@7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10@13
Steer Ribs, Light	11@17
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11@14
Loin Ends, steer, native	9@10
Loin Ends, cow	6@6
Hanging Tenderloins	74@11
Flank Steak	34@34
Hind Shanks	Beef Offal.

## Beef Offal.

Livers	5@5
Hearts	4@4
Tongues	12@12
Sweetbreads	22@22
Ox Tail, per lb.	6@6
Fresh Tripe, plain	21@21
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4@4
Brains	6@6
Kidneys, each	5@5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	74@8
Light Carcass	10@10
Good Carcass	12@12
Good Saddles	13@13
Medium Racks	9@9
Good Racks	10@10

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6@6
Sweetbreads	55@55
Plucks	45@50
Heads, each	14@20

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	9@9
Good Caul	10@10
Round Dress'd Lambs	12@12
Saddles, Caul	11@11
R. D. Lamb Racks	9@9
Caul Lamb Racks	13@13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	6@6
Lamb Fries, per pair	8@8
Lamb Tongues, each	2@2
Lamb Kidneys, each	8@8

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8@8
Good Sheep	94@94
Medium Saddles	9@9
Good Saddles	94@94
Medium Racks	7@7
Good Racks	74@74
Mutton Legs	104@104
Mutton Loins	84@84
Mutton Stew	5@5
Sheep Tongues, each	8@8
Sheep Heads, each	8@8

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11@11
Pork Loins	1212
Leaf Lard	13@13
Tenderloins	25@25
Spare Ribs	10@10
Butts	1112
Hocks	7@7
Trimmings	1012
Tails	7@7
Snots	612
Pigs' Feet	4@4
Pigs' Heads	74@74
Blade Bones	7@7
Cheek Meat	7@7
Hog Plucks	7@7
Neck Bones	4@4
Skinned Shoulders	11@11
Pork Hearts	54@54
Pork Kidneys	54@54
Pork Tongues	114@114
Slip Bones	54@54
Tail Bones	6@6
Brains	12@12
Backfat	12@12
Hams	10@10
Calas	10@10
Belles	15@15
Shoulders	11@11

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8@8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	8@8
Choice Bologna	9@9
Viennas	10@10

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	1012
Export Rounds	8@8
Middles, per set	12@12
Beef bungs, per piece	1112
Hog casings, as packed	1112
Hog casings, free of salt	15@15
Hog middles, per set	15@15
Hog bungs, export	15@15
Hog bungs, large medium	15@15
Hog bungs, prime	12@12
Hog bungs, narrow	5@5
Imported wide sheep casings	2@2
Imported medium wide sheep casings	2@2
Imported medium sheep casings	2@2
Beef weasands	6@6
Beef bladders, medium	6@6
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	3@3
Hog stomachs, per piece	4@4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.3712 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00
Underground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

## HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65%70 lbs., average	\$250.00@245.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00@26.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00@42.50
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs., ave ton	45.00@50.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs., ave. ton	50.00@55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs., ave. ton	57.50@60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 94 lbs., ave. ton	90.00@95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.22
Prime steam, loose	12.55
Leaf	1212@12.55
Compound	9%@10
Neutral lard	14@14

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	nom@17
Oleo No. 2	nom@16
Mutton	16@16
Tallow	84@94
Grease, yellow	6@6
Grease, A white	7@7

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	80@82
Extra No. 1 lard oil	57@60
No. 1 lard oil	53@54
No. 2 lard oil	51@53
Oleo oil, extra	13%@13%
Oleo oil, No. 2	1212@12%
Oleo stock	14@15
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	75@80
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	59@60
Corn oil, loose	5.50@5.80

## TALLOWs.

Edible	84@94
Prime city	74@73
No. 1 Country	64@7
Packers' prime	74@74
Packers' No. 1	7@7
Packers' No. 2	6@6
Renderers' No. 1	6%@7

## GREASEs.

White, choice	74@74
White, "A"	64@6
White, "B"	64@6
Bone	6@6
House	5@6
Yellow	5@6
Brown	5@5
Glue stock	51@53
Garbage grease	nom@4%

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	50%@51
P. S. Y., soap grade	50
Soap stock, bbls., concen.	62@65% f. a.
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	312@3%

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	95@1.00
Oak pork barrels	95@1.00
Lard tierces	1.30@1.32

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5@7
Borax, acid, crystal to powdered	7@7
Borax	4@4

## Sugar—

White, clarified	4@4
Plantation, granulated	4@4
Yellow, clarified	4@4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.	1.40

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 10.

Monday's receipts of 24,338 cattle was very moderate, and the natural sequence of the severe drubbing the market suffered last week. The light supply of steers was soon bought up at prices that ruled 10@15c. cwt., and in extreme cases as much as 25c. cwt. higher. No strictly prime steers were on the market, and the best offerings sold at \$8.50 per cwt. Tuesday's receipts of 8,881 cattle consisted mostly of Westerns, butcher stuff and stockers and feeds. The trade ruled fully steady on the few native beefes that were offered, but today's supply of cattle is entirely too heavy. Receipts are estimated at \$25,000, and, while the choice cattle are selling steady because of their scarcity and a new top of \$9.25 was paid for one bunch of extra well-finished polled angus steers, the bulk of the receipts consisted of medium to common killing steers that were hard to dispose of at a decline of 10@25c. cwt. In other words, our market is back to where it was at the close of last week, with no change in the outlook for the near future. The butcher-stuff trade shows a higher tone, with prices ruling 10@15c. higher than one week ago on everything except canners, and they are selling steady. Good heavy cutters are in strong demand. Choice cows are scarce and bringing good prices, and also heifers of all classes.

Continued moderate receipts of hogs, coupled with an advancing provision market, has boosted values 10@15c. per cwt. since our letter one week ago. Today's trade is active and steady, with the bulk selling \$7.85@8.05, and the extreme top is \$8.15. We rather look for fairly liberal receipts and possibly some little decline in the market balance of this week.

The sheep and lamb trade continues very satisfactory to shippers, with, of course, the usual fluctuations in the market, depending upon the supply and demand. Lambs are especially good sellers, although sheep and yearlings are also meeting with ready sale, and it looks like we would see a higher range of values at no distant date. The supply of range sheep has dwindled to almost nothing, receipts being made up mostly of native and local fed Westerns. We quote: poor to choice lambs \$6@7.50, wethers \$4.90@5.25, ewes \$4@5; feeding stock as follows, lambs \$5.75@6.00, wethers \$4.25@4.50, yearlings \$4.85@5.50, choice breeding ewes \$4.75@5.25, western feeding ewes \$3@3.50.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 9, 1909.

Signs of the approach of the end of the fall run of grass cattle are more apparent this week than heretofore, as the total cattle supply for the two days is several thousand head less than corresponding days in previous weeks. The supply today is 16,000 head, market steady to strong, following the good market yesterday, when beef steers and stockers sold 15 to 25 higher, cows strong and calves a quarter higher. Grass cattle from the range country are coming freely, but grass cattle from native territory are scarce, accounting for the reduction in the receipts. Short fed cattle are appearing in increasing numbers, but do not by any means make up for the smaller number of grass cattle from native territory now coming. The range country will continue to make liberal shipments for some time, unless the movement is interfered with by storms, in which event shipment would be stopped for the season. The market is in fine shape this week, demand good from all sources, the feature of the market being the

strong call from Kansas and Missouri for stock steers. Prime fed grades are scarce, and few cattle sell above \$7, although different lots brought from \$7.20@8.25 here today. Good heavy fed steers below the choice to prime class sell at \$6.00@7.25; medium to light short fed steers, \$5.00@5.75; cows, \$3.25@4.50; heifers up to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.75@3.80; calves, \$3.75@6.75; stockers, \$3.95@4.75; feeders, \$4.00@5.25.

Hogs are higher this week, market 5 higher today than yesterday, top, \$7.95; bulk of sales, \$7.95@7.90. Weights above 200 lbs. sell at \$7.70 and upwards, and light hogs at \$7.45@7.85. November is showing an immense shortage in hogs at the leading markets, probably partly because feeders are convinced that prices will stay up, and feel that the most money will be made in producing fairly good weight hogs, rather than to be in a hurry to market their shoats. There is a good profit in feeding hogs on the present basis, and unless consumers quit eating pork and pork products on account of the high prices, the market will likely stay up indefinitely.

Sheep and lambs are 15 to 25 higher yesterday and today, and new top prices were made this week on lambs at \$7.35; light yearlings, \$6.35, and heavy yearlings, \$5.75. Fed wethers sold at \$5 last week, and native ewes are quotable up to \$4.75. The local market is not getting enough mutton grades to satisfy the demands of the packers, and country buyers stand ready to quickly absorb everything in their class that arrives. Feeding lambs bring \$6.10@6.40; feeding wethers and yearlings, \$4.25@4.75; breeding ewes, \$4.25@5.25.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	7,403	16,131	5,722
Fowler	2,681	—	2,468
S. & S.	6,252	10,814	3,356
Swift	8,364	13,645	7,524
Cudahy	7,197	8,860	2,118
Morris & Co.	7,702	9,276	2,815
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	441	112	75
Butchers	271	361	68
Total	40,311	59,199	24,146

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Nov. 10.

With cattle receipts gradually decreasing the market is slowly responding with an upward trend to prices although the advance lately has been very limited. Choice corn fed beefes are quoted as high as any time this year and the same is true as to the desirable western rangers. When it comes to the short fed and only partly fatted natives the market is very uncertain and bids and sales are very wide apart. Native steers range from \$4.50 to \$8.00 with sales mostly around \$5.25@6.50. Western rangers sell from \$3.50 to \$6.25, largely around \$4.50@5.25. Cows and heifers still meet with a broad outlet and sell from \$2.25 to \$4.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef grades around \$3.25@3.85.

Under the influence of the very moderate supplies the hog market has recovered considerably of the ground recently lost and prices are all of 10@15c. higher than a week ago. With 4,100 hogs here today the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought \$7.90 as against \$7.70 last Tuesday and the bulk sold at \$7.75@7.80 as against \$7.65 a week ago.

A sharp advance in fat sheep and lambs has followed the big decrease in receipts and prices are 25@40c. higher than ten days ago for anything that suits the packers.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 9.

Some falling off is beginning to be noted in the arrivals of cattle at all of the West-

ern markets, but the trade is not being stimulated in activity by this fact as yet. There is an absolute lack of choice of prime steers in the arrivals, and any such would perhaps sell as high as at any time but for the bulk of the offerings. Prices today are weak to a shade lower than at the time of the last report. An occasional bunch of steers is selling at \$8, but there are few coming good enough to sell above \$7, and the bulk of the natives are the common to fair grades that sell between \$5.50@6.25; bulk of the fat cows and heifers sell between \$3.25@4.50.

The movement of hogs to the Western markets does not show the increase that has been expected, and the market is holding up to stiff prices. Hogs are running below normal weight for this season of the year, and there are very few coming that are fully fat and finished, and the indications are that short feeding is going to be a rule with the hog feeders this fall and winter. The best hogs here today sold at \$7.90 and the bulk at \$7.65@7.90.

Sheep supplies have dropped off heavily of late, and this market is hardly getting enough to meet the local demand for mutton. Prices have taken a sudden upward shoot, and are now 25@40c. higher than on the final days of last week. Top lambs sold at \$7.40 today and yearlings at \$6; best wethers are worth around \$5 and ewes sold at \$4.50@4.75.

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 8, 1909.

Jersey City	3,090	—	2,217	16,761	16,433
Sixtieth street	1,812	20	3,105	8,723	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	17,533
Lehigh Valley	4,116	—	1,046	15,804	—
Community	1,782	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	213	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	68	118	932	5,200
Totals	11,013	88	6,446	42,220	39,491
Totals last week	12,130	119	6,903	42,530	36,561

### WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	1,312
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	1,202
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic	—	706
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	1,215
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	596
Schwarzschild & Ss., Ss. Minnehaha	—	1,000
J. Shambur & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	—	325
U'D Dressed Beef Co., Ss. Minnehaha	—	500
Total exports	643	6,831
Total exports last week	597	6,497

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 6, 1909:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	44,646
Kansas City	40,311
Omaha	18,235
St. Joseph	15,377
Cudahy	392
Sioux City	4,980
Wichita	2,420
South St. Paul	6,296
Indianapolis	4,277
New York and Jersey City	10,488
Fort Worth	16,488
Philadelphia	3,148

HOGS.	
Chicago	92,019
Kansas City	69,143
Omaha	18,853
St. Joseph	28,778
Cudahy	6,982
Sioux City	10,987
Ottumwa	9,494
Cedar Rapids	10,109
Wichita	17,091
South St. Paul	13,627
Indianapolis	25,425
New York and Jersey City	39,491
Fort Worth	15,373
Philadelphia	6,782

SHEEP.	
Chicago	68,214
Kansas City	24,146
Omaha	33,906
St. Joseph	8,287
Cudahy	300
Sioux City	795
Wichita	34
South St. Paul	4,682
Indianapolis	1,881
New York and Jersey City	42,530
Fort Worth	2,687
Philadelphia	7,870

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Nov. 12.—Prices are strong, with the advance in futures in the West and on the small stocks. Western steam, \$13.50 @13.65; city steam, \$13 bid; refined, Continent, \$13.65; South American, \$14.25; Brazil, kegs, \$15.25; compounds, \$10 @10.25.

### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess, 92s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 10ls. 3d.; shoulders, 6ds.; hams, short clear, 64s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 67s.; 35@40 lbs., 66s. 6d.; backs, 69s.; bellies, 74s. 6d. Tallow, 30s. 9d. Turpentine, 40s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 66s. 3d.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 66s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 56s.; colored, 57s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 66½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 3d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 27s. 7½d.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

#### Provisions.

The market was excited for futures at new high levels for the season, on active speculative demand, with hog receipts small and stocks very light.

#### Tallow.

The market was firm at 6¾c. for city.

#### Oleo Stearine.

The market was easier and more freely offered, with sales reported at 16c. December is quieter.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and lower on speculative liquidation and on the break in cotton. Quotations on the early call: November, \$6.70 @6.85; December, \$6.75 @6.82; January, \$6.80 @6.85; February, \$6.80 @6.95; March, \$6.91 @6.93; April, \$6.92 @7; May, \$6.99 @7.01; July, \$7.05 @7.09.

### FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Hogs firm under a good demand; 5@10c. higher than yesterday; bulk of prices, \$7.85 @8.10; light weights, \$7.60 @8.05; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.65 @8.15; heavies, \$7.65 @8.20; rough heavies, \$7.65 @8.20; Yorkers, \$7.90 @8; pigs, \$5.90 @7.65. Cattle, steady; beeves, \$3.90 @9.25; cows and heifers, \$2.10 @5.75; Texas steers, \$3.80 @4.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 @5.25; Western, \$4.25 @7.50. Sheep strong; natives, \$2.75 @5.15; Western, \$3 @5.20; yearlings, \$5 @6.30; lambs, \$4.75 @7.55.

Kansas City, Nov. 12.—Hog market firm at \$7.25 @8.

East Buffalo, Nov. 12.—Market for hogs opened steady; 8,000 on sale at \$8.10 @8.25.

Cleveland, Nov. 12.—Hogs strong, at \$7.90 @8.05.

Indianapolis, Nov. 12.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50 @8.25.

Louisville, Nov. 12.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65 @7.85.

Pittsburg, Nov. 12.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65 @8.20.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—Hogs higher, at \$6.75 @8.15.

Omaha, Nov. 12.—Hogs strong, at \$7.70 @7.90.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

#### (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 11.—This has been a very quiet week in the oleo business with Europe. Prices asked by the packers are very high, because their stocks are limited, but Europe has not been an active buyer during this week. Nor could they have bought much if they had been in the market, because there isn't much offering. There is a fair business doing every day in neutral lard, which article actually costs today more to make than the price Europe is willing to pay for it, for the high price of hogs and the high value of leaf lard make the cost of neutral very high. We have a temporary reaction in the high prices of cotton oil, but the outlook is for very high prices during the entire season and that there will be but a small quantity available for export to Europe in view of the very large consumption in this country of all grades of cotton oil, on account of excellent business conditions in America.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

#### (Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.

### CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

#### (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 10.—The latest quotation on chemicals and soap makers supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 80 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 3¾c. lb.; talc at 1%@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels.; chloride of lime in cask, \$1.75, and bbls., \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5%@6c. lb.

Prime Red Palm Oil in casks 15@1800 lbs., 6@6½c. lbs.; genuine lago palm oil in casks 16@1800 lbs. each, 8%@6½c. lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels 4@500 lbs. each, 6½c. lb.; palm kernel oil, 8@8½c. lb.; green olive oil, 90c. to \$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c. to \$1.40 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6%@7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@70c. per gal.;

Ceylon cocoanut oil, 8½@8½c. lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 9½@9½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.25 to 7.35c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.65c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6½c. lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½c. lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7½c. lb.; oleo stearine, 16½@17c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6½c. lb.; brown grease, 5½@6c. lb.; yellow packers' Grease, 5%@5½c. lb.

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,800	12,208	11,500
Kansas City	600	5,063	.....
Omaha	400	3,000	.....
St. Louis	2,500	8,610	150
St. Joseph	1,000	3,700	.....
Ft. Worth	400	800	.....
Milwaukee		3,436	.....
Peoria		500	.....
Indianapolis	250	5,000	.....
Cincinnati	72	2,676	56
Pittsburg	200	9,500	1,000
E. Buffalo	150	3,200	2,000
New York	1,204	4,568	2,200

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,500	26,795	33,000
Kansas City	16,060	8,820	5,000
Omaha	10,500	2,100	6,000
St. Louis	8,000	9,300	3,300
St. Joseph	4,000	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	4,000	3,000	.....
Ft. Worth	3,700	1,100	400
Milwaukee		1,599	.....
Peoria		800	.....
Indianapolis	500	3,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,986	4,940	245
Pittsburg	1,800	31,000	5,500
E. Buffalo	4,700	2,400	20,000
New York	4,038	11,219	16,772

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	0,000	22,434	10,000
Kansas City	15,000	18,378	8,000
Omaha	5,500	4,000	8,500
St. Louis	4,700	12,042	2,000
St. Joseph	3,600	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	1,900	.....
Ft. Worth		2,073	.....
Milwaukee		1,200	.....
Peoria		1,200	.....
Indianapolis	1,150	7,000	.....
Cincinnati	300	5,349	350
Pittsburg	100	2,000	300
E. Buffalo	100	4,200	1,000
New York	687	4,634	4,247

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	24,000	29,753	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,401	6,000
Omaha	5,000	6,000	9,000
St. Louis	4,500	15,805	2,000
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	.....
Ft. Paul	1,000	2,000	1,400
Ft. Worth	4,800	2,600	.....
Milwaukee		9,480	.....
Peoria		1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,250	12,000	.....
Cincinnati	3,383	6,170	734
Pittsburg		6,500	1,500
E. Buffalo	100	4,600	2,000
New York	1,365	10,318	10,500

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	18,000	17,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	3,800	3,200	2,000
St. Louis	5,000	11,618	2,500
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	1,500	300
St. Paul	1,400	3,200	1,300
Ft. Worth	4,000	2,000	3,000
Milwaukee		7,146	.....
Peoria		600	.....
Indianapolis		6,000	.....
Cincinnati	876	3,067	695
Pittsburg		4,500	.....
E. Buffalo		3,700	3,000
New York	1,448	2,089	1,594

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	643	9,000	6,631
Boston	2,353	—	1,909
Philadelphia	451	—	—
Montreal	3,043	—	—
Exports to—			
London	3,185	—	7,413
Liverpool	2,263	—	1,287
Glasgow	508	—	—
Manchester	451	—	—
Totals to all ports	6,492	—	5,800
Totals to all ports last week...	6,494	316	5,850

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS			
WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 8, 1909.			
Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live beef.	Qrs.
Exports from—			
New York	643	9,000	6,631
Boston	2,353	—	1,909
Philadelphia	451	—	—
Montreal	3,043	—	—
Exports to—			
London	3,185	—	7,413
Liverpool	2,263	—	1,287
Glasgow	508	—	—
Manchester	451	—	—
Totals to all ports	6,492	—	5,800
Totals to all ports last week...	6,494	316	5,850

### Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

#### Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

# Retail Section

## WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

### Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the ninth of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It is hoped to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate some of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

There is hardly a butcher who does not attempt some window display appropriate for Thanksgiving. Especially is this true of the East where the day seems to have more significance in this particular than in the West. Naturally, the turkey forms the mainstay of the Thanksgiving display, and the king of market fowls is usually displayed in all degrees of plumpness hung on the back hooks and lying in platters on the window base.

his grocer neighbor, and one most appropriate to his trade and to the occasion.

The details of the window hardly need explanation, as they are shown fully in the accompanying sketch. A packing case rigged up with a few slats for bars, and painted black, will serve excellently as a cell, and a good plump turkey for the inmate. The rough sign above the cell can be black, with red letters, and so worded as to suit the individual needs or taste of the butcher.

The pumpkins can be placed on little platforms and are designed to represent the jury sitting on the case of Mr. Turk. In cutting the faces on the pumpkins it is well to make each face a little different, as shown in the sketch. The cranberries can be used for shaping the word "Guilty" across the front

in his own defense. The presiding judge has condemned him to the block for Thanksgiving. He is now well fattened and juicy and ready for the axe, and we have a lot more like him inside," etc., etc.

This may be enlarged upon if necessary. Included in the folder also should be notices calling attention to your other meats and giving prices, if your trade demands it. This folder idea is bound to have its results, and the window furnishes the pretext for issuing it. The window, too, is bound to attract attention, as it will be quite different from your neighbors' display.

(To be continued.)

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fred Roos is soon to engage in the meat business at Lexington, Neb.

C. C. Parker has disposed of his butcher shop at Gordon, Neb., to Joseph Fairhead.

C. J. Stephens has disposed of his butcher shop at Milford, Neb., to George Schopp.

B. F. Amsbury has purchased the butcher shops of U. Thomas and Will Bennett at Junction City, Kas., and will consolidate them.

Zeller & Woody have sold out their meat market at Paxton, Kas., to Zeller & Frey.

E. B. Lewis is about to open a butcher shop at Hiawatha, Kan.

George Homan is about to engage in the meat business at Place, Kas.

L. A. Shope has purchased the retail meat business of Service & Son at Eureka, Kas.

H. W. Thralls and D. L. Pittman will open a butcher shop at Jet, Okla.

Tom Hall has opened a meat market in the Harlin building at Grove, Okla.

Hartup & Miner have opened a meat market at Augusta, Kas.

George Coe has sold his interest in the Peoples Meat Market, at Iwassu, Mich., and J. H. Schmidt will continue alone.

John Ackett has bought back his old meat market at Nashville, Mich., from Henry Roe.

Burlew & Burlew have added a meat market to their grocery store at Boyne City, Mich.

A. D. McGuire succeeds McGuire & Law in the meat business at Freeland, Mich.

Brosch Bros., for many years in the meat business at Traverse City, Mich., are succeeded by William Brosch.

Van Every & Monroe are opening a new grocery store and meat market at Grand Rapids, Mich.

T. A. Paulson has succeeded Chas. L. Gilbert in the meat business at Newport, Wash.

J. F. Holman is about to start in the meat business at Goldendale, Wash.

George Sell has succeeded Saners & Sell in the meat business at Montesano, Wash.

J. R. Viston has succeeded C. C. Klein in the meat business at Pasco, Wash.

McCormick & White have succeeded Peterson & McCormick in the meat business on North Seventy-third Street, Seattle, Wash.

Hogatt Bros. have succeeded E. G. Kindorf in the meat business at Kalama, Wash.

J. C. Frye has succeeded J. B. Chamberlain in the meat business at Seattle, Wash.

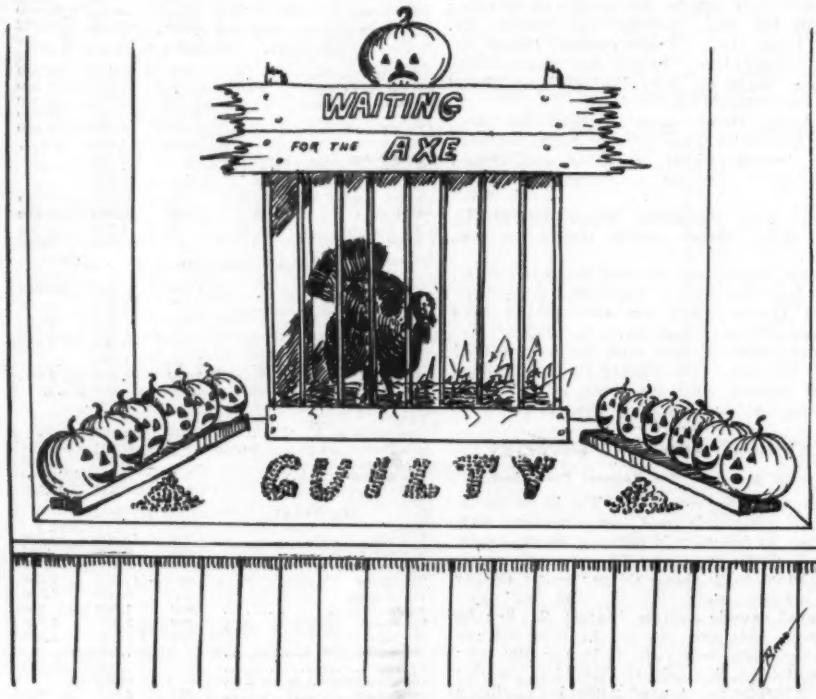
Bottger Bros. have purchased the meat business of H. Bottger at Ponderay, Ida.

The death is reported of R. B. Lane, of the meat firm of Baltz & Lane at Orient, Wash.

John Feneglio is making arrangements to open a meat market at Bondan, Ore.

C. C. Clark & Son have succeeded C. C. Clark in the meat business at Arlington, Ore.

J. M. Axtell has succeeded J. W. Cochran in the meat business at More, Idaho.



IDEA FOR A THANKSGIVING BUTCHER SHOP WINDOW.

This is all very well, but as every butcher is doing the same thing, there is nothing in particular to call attention to any one window. It also possesses another disadvantage, inasmuch as the window begins to show holes as the turkeys are removed for customers who insist on having such and such a bird displayed in the window. As a result the window display rapidly assumes a ragged appearance.

The idea shown here is decidedly novel and out of the ordinary. The Modern Grocer, in a recent issue, showed a display modelled along similar lines, but particularly adaptable to the grocer with his array of vegetables, fruits, nuts, raisins, etc. The butcher, however, with the aid of a few small pumpkins and a couple of quarts of cranberries, can arrange just as attractive a display as can

the window base. This represents the verdict handed down by the pumpkin-head jury.

If there is room enough after arranging the above, a couple of nice plump dressed turkeys can be placed on platters on the window base, with their breasts facing upwards and the head turned underneath the body.

If the butcher feels like going into the subject a little deeper, he can supplement his window display with a cheap but attractive little folder telling a little story regarding the window display, beginning something like this: "The victim shown in the window, after a fair trial by a jury of selected pumpkin-heads, has been declared guilty of the horrible murder of Mr. and Mrs. Worm and their several children. He was caught red-handed in the act and presented no witnesses

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Vest Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Enterprise, Ore.

Amos Bros. have succeeded Amos Bros. & Bale in the grocery and meat business at Payson, Utah.

Fire destroyed the meat market of H. Breger at Madison, S. D.

J. R. Brown has purchased the meat market of L. Turner at Yalesville, Conn.

W. Fry & Son have purchased the meat market of H. M. Winner at Williamsport, Pa.

R. Choppe's meat market at 318 Villa Avenue, New York City, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

C. Schad has opened a meat and grocery market at Wheeling, W. Va.

A meat market has been opened at Oneonta, N. Y., by W. L. Talbot.

The J. Friedman Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock to carry on a general grocery and provision business.

I. Slater has opened a meat market at Ellenville, N. Y.

The Graner meat market at Henrietta, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

G. E. Herster has opened meat market at Easton, Pa.

Lawton Brothers, Rockford, Ill., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to deal in groceries, meats, etc. A. Lawton, R. H. Lawton and E. M. St. John are the incorporators.

The butcher shop of M. Sigel at Chicago, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

W. H. Davies, a butcher at Toronto, Canada, has made an assignment to Osler Wade.

Mr. J. Hoxsie, of Providence, R. I., has purchased the meat market of R. H. Norton & Son at E. Haven, Conn.

D. N. Hunter has purchased the meat market of R. H. Buffington at West Brookfield, Mass.

The City Meat Market at Houston, Va., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market has been opened under the management of J. H. Wiesenfeld, at 10 Ocean street, Jacksonville, Fla.

At Meriden, Conn., plans are under way for the Butchers' and Grocers' Association of that city to merge with the Business Men's Association, the interests of the two

organizations being largely the same in many lines. The butchers and grocers have the movement on foot to obtain a cheaper supply of ice next summer.

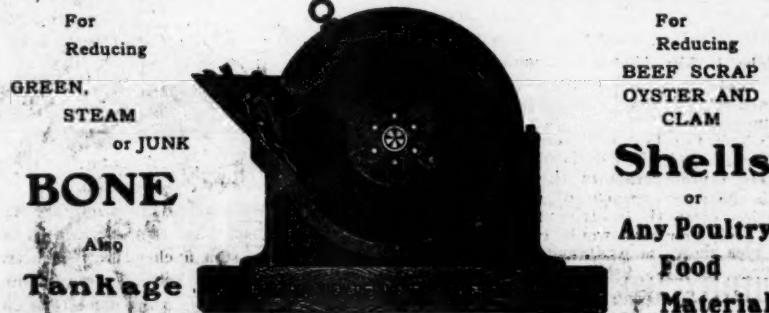


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## New York Section

The butcher shop of Raffaele Choppa, at 3159 Villa avenue, The Bronx, was destroyed by fire this week.

President Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, is in Atlantic City this week for a brief vacation.

Vice-president and General Manager Thomas E. Wilson, of Morris & Company, spent several days in New York this week.

Mr. J. R. Phillips, head of the S. & S. small stock department at Chicago, spent the early part of the week on the New York market.

Whitman Bros., Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in cotton oil and cottonseed products. The organizers are E. P. Whitman of New York and others.

General Sales Manager F. A. Southwick, of The Blanton Company, St. Louis, is in New York looking into the oleo trade situation in the East. Mr. Southwick is an authority in butterine and has written and spoken extensively on the subject.

C. B. Comstock, the well-known packing-house architect and engineer, has removed his head offices from Pittsburgh to New York, where he will have offices in the Terminal Building, 103 Park avenue. He will continue to maintain his Pittsburgh offices, however.

The Gansevoort Market district meat men came near going hungry for several days this week. There was a fire under Gee's famous restaurant at 14th street and Ninth avenue early Tuesday morning that put the eating house out of commission for a day or two.

The J. Friedman Company of Brooklyn has been incorporated with the Secretary of State to carry on a general grocery and provision business with a capital of \$1,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The directors are Meyer Lauger and Frank Paradise of Brooklyn and A. A. Hollander of New York City.

Adolph Gobel, the big Brooklyn provision manufacturer, has been up against a strike this week. His employees were called out by the agent of their union as a result of a wage dispute, and it became necessary for the police to protect the Gobel plant and the strike-breakers employed there from threatened violence. It is claimed that the men were forced to quit work by their union agent though they did not desire to do so.

John L. Van Neste, the poultry scout of the Conron Bros. Company, was this week elected president of the Carrollton Produce Company, of Carrollton, Mo., an enterprise in which the Conron interests are heavily concerned, and which it is planned to extend to large proportions in the future. Along with the announcement of Mr. Van Neste's election came the statement that the Conron Bros. Company would open an office in

Chicago, with Mr. Van Neste in charge. This indicates the extension of the Conron activities in the Western field even more largely than heretofore. The company is expected to operate very prominently in poultry, produce, meat and provision circles, both West and East.

### PACKERS' HORSE SHOW SENSATION.

The six-horse teams of the big packers were one of the chief features of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden during the week. Armour, Swift and Morris all had their splendid prize-winning sextets on exhibition. The wonderful evolutions of these heavy animals, their beauty of form and action and the novelty of the whole performance were a new sensation for the fashionable habitudes of the New York show.

The Armour, Swift & Morris teams and their wonderful maneuvering were a revelation to Horse Show habitudes. They had never seen anything like it before. The big draught animals whirled the heavy trucks around so easily and made such short turns that some thought they were trick trucks, made to look heavy, but really of light construction for use in the show-ring. Yet with wheelers weighing 4,000 pounds, leaders as much more and the swing pair, as the two horses in front are called, weighing 4,200 pounds, something must happen when all are in motion. The weight and momentum would move a mountain. Each team could be turned in its own length, and the contrast between them and the dainty steppers in the other classes made a sight worth seeing.

The Morris Clydesdales only recently returned from England, where they won at the Olympic show. Individually and collectively these six horses have won 121 ribbons and hold the championship of England, of Scotland, of Canada and of the United States. Drew and Malcolm, the wheelers of the team, were born in Great Britain; Archie and Robbie, the swing pair, are Canada bred; Angus and Donald, the leaders, were bred in Illinois.

The four teams—Armour, Swift, Morris and the Elias Brewing Company's entry—were driven into the ring and got a most enthusiastic reception. They were driven around the ring, cut figure eights just as easily as a park team and turned and circled in wonderful style. The judges placed the Morris team first, with the Armour team

second, and the Swift team third, so that the three prizes went to the packers, and the highly commended ribbon went to the Henry Elias Brewing Company.

### HIGH THANKSGIVING TURKEYS.

The local trade has resigned itself to the idea of a high Thanksgiving turkey market. Bad turkey crop conditions last spring generally throughout producing regions, with a few exceptions, will cause a marked shortage in the crop and consequent high prices. The retail figures Thanksgiving week are predicted as from 30 to 35 cents, unless bad weather damages the iced shipments and last year's market weakness develops.

In discussing the situation this week President Joseph Conron, of the Conron Bros. Company, said: "Usually the Thanksgiving supply is about ready at this time of the year. This season, however, the birds seem to have matured less rapidly. Consequently the supply of full grown birds will be considerably less. Fresh turkeys now are five cents a pound higher than they were this time last year. We got them for seventeen cents wholesale early last November, but we are paying twenty-two cents a pound for them now. The price is bound to go up, so the retail price will be at least thirty cents by Thanksgiving."

Most of the turkeys this year will come from Texas. The dry weather there was conducive to the successful raising of large flocks, and most of the raisers there have from 100 to 1,000 birds in their flocks. In the other turkey raising States, however, the flocks will not average more than fifteen to twenty-five birds each.

### MEAT MEN AS BOWLERS.

The following games were rolled Monday night, Nov. 8, when the "Beef Trust" took the "Sugar Trust" and "Steel Trust" into camp:

American Sugar Refining Company.—Bowman, 120; Pettigrew, 148; Frazer, 145; Gosling, 145; Brinkman, 164. Total, 722.

National Packing Company.—Doyle, 106; Biggs, 171; Frantzen, 149; Ackerman, 149; Schultze, 157. Total, 732.

U. S. Steel Corporation.—Shannon, 151; Horstman, 152; Waterman, 126; Warner, 139; Gieben, 165. Total, 733.

National Packing Co.—Lundie, 165; Biggs, 121; Frantzen, 159; Ackerman, 102; Schultze, 206. Total, 813.

The next games will be on Nov. 17 with the Edison Company and American Can Company teams. The National Packing Company team has now won four games and lost none, and leads the league of fifteen teams.



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